The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Dom Pedro visited the State University at San Francisco yesterday.

—The straits of Mackinaw are open now, and lake navigation is unobstructed.

—Bismarck, with a very plausible speech has opened out the campaign, to secure the German railways.

—The minority report on the State Treasury Investigation, makes everything lovely and the goose altitudinum.

—John Bright is a brave man, and yesterday opposed the Woman Suffrage bill in Parliament; but they say he is baldheaded, anyhow.

—The new labor law—the gist of which is published elsewhere—will be interesting reading to workingmen, and all who draw wages for labor.

—Mr. McKee was salted down yesterday, at St. Louis, pretty severely. In his case especially the way of the transgressor has not been a path of roses.

—Yesterday afternoon there was an explosion at Hope Goods Torpedo factory, in New York, by which ten or twelve girls were seriously injured and two others fatally.

—The long talked of cut off opposite Vicksburg seems to be partly made; quite a heavy current now running across the point between the elevator and cotton compress.

—"Brother, why don't you ask the stranger to pray?" "Because," reprovingly observed a deacon, "this a'n't no place for practical jokes. That man's the President of a gas company."

—There are now twenty-six candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia, and more coming. There are seven judges, six generals, three colonels and no end of lesser dignitaries.

—The blockade in the reception of goods for the Centennial at Philadelphia, is being raised by the energetic efforts of the managers who have partially restored order out of confusion. It is now thought that three-fourths of the goods will be in place by the opening day.

—Frank Carley, aged eighteen, shot and killed Joseph E. Davidson, aged fourteen, near Albany, Missouri, on Monday evening. The sanguinary affair occurred in the yard attached to the premises of the victim's father. No cause is is assigned. Carley has not been captured.

—Judge McAllister, of Chicago, yesterday gave verbally the decision of the full bench in Circuit Court in favor of the legality of temporary loans by the city in anticipation of the revenues when the appropriations and tax levies have been made. This settles a vexed question.

—Joseph W. Harrer, formerly a police sergeant, shot, and it is thought mortally wounded William R. Hess, a police Lieutenant in Philadelphia. Harrer had been discharged for drunkenness. Hess cared for his deserted family. Harrer became jealous, and the shooting was the result. Harrer gave himself up.

—A new effort to make the Government secure as a creditor of the Union Pacific Railroad, appears in the report of the Judiciary Committee to the House. This plan proposes that the Government has a right to alter the contract made with the company, because Congress reserved the right to amend the charter. There is evidently here a nut for constitutional lawyers to crack.

—Mr. Jones, of Nevada, ought to be an authority upon silver, but whether his views are right or wrong, they can carry very little weight, for the simple reason that he is not a disinterested authority. When a man is known to hold the largest stock of silver in the world gets up to argue in favor of a measure to increase its value, a skeptical public may be pardoned if it decline to accept his opinions without question.

—Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, has been in hot water, so to speak, since the rejoinder of Belknap's counsel to the replication of the managers of impeachment. He acknowledges that he met Montgomery Blair on the day when the charges against Belknap were brought before the House, and told Blair that if Belknap was an official at noon of that day he would present articles of impeachment against him in the House.

—Last Sunday Judge J. E. Carson, of Crab Orchard Springs, Kentucky, was shot and killed. It is said that he was done without provocation by one John Smith. Yesterday morning Smith was brought before the Court for trial, but not being ready was put over for one week. He then left in the charge of the officers, but on the way to the prison several sons of the deceased Judge endeavored to kill him. Their attempt failed, and caused their arrest, but having promised to not again attempt to kill Smith they were released.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1876.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment of the May interest, amounting to over ten millions dollars, to be commenced to-morrow, without rebate.

IN the Louisiana contested election case six members of the committee will report in favor of seating Spence, Democrat, three in favor of retaining Morey, Republican, and one (Baker) will submit a resolution declaring the seat vacant.

GEN. W. W. RICE, of Iowa, to-day testified before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to the effect that he had received about $12,000 from post traderships and for interesting himself with the Secretary of War to procure appointments for his friends. Gen. Belknap nor any one else had any interest in his matters.

THE Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice adjourned till to-morrow, when Davenport promises to produce vouchers for all moneys received and expended for the suppression of frauds in New York. His presence before the committee to-day resulted in showing that the committee would permit him to explain in his own way, and that he was disinclined to adopt the committee's plan.

STEPS are being taken by the Attorney General to take possession for the government of the Spring reservation in Arkansas. Judge Pierrepont will move for the appointment of a Receiver for these lands. It is understood that threats have been made against persons attempting to take possession for the government, and in this event it is certain that troops will be brought into requisition to enforce the decision of the court.

THE House Committee on Pacific Railroad to-day came to a favorable conclusion on the Senate bill giving eight years additional time to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct and complete their road. Mr. Throckmorton will at the next meeting submit an amendment to the bill requiring the Texas Pacific Railroad to build twenty miles of road from San Diego eastward within the next two years, and extending the time for the completion of the road to 1890. Mr. Luttrell will also submit an amendment allowing all settlers within the land grant to perfect their titles and affording others an opportunity to purchase land at twenty dollars and a quarter an acre. The Texas Pacific Railroad Company is required to complete thirty miles of road from San Diego eastward each year, and to complete the entire road in six years. Failing to do this the lands granted to the Texas Pacific road are to be given to the Southern Pacific, or any other company that will build the road.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

EUGENIO LOPEZ, a merchant, failed on Tuesday in London. Liabilities £50,000.

THE Arctic steamer Pandora will sail from London on May 20th on a voyage to the North.

A VIENNA dispatch says the Austrian Government officially denies an intention of occupying Bosnia.

AT THE Epsom races yesterday the Metropolitan stakes were won by Kee Holland. The American horse, Bay, came in sixth.

THE news current in diplomatic circles at Berlin strengthens the chances of renewed and successful negotiations with the insurgents.

A VIENNA dispatch says the Porte has been diplomatically cautioned against arming the Mahometan populations. The insurgent provinces are evading the danger of a wholesale massacre of Christians.

SO FAR eight corpses have been removed from the ruins of the Theatre Des Arts, burnt at Rouen on Tuesday night. About seventy-five persons were in the theater when the fire broke out, but the exact number of victims has not been ascertained.

THE Hungarian Ministers at Austria have again placed their portfolios at the disposal of the Emperor, and negotiations have recommenced in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the Hungarian Deputies at the terms of the proposed agreement.

THE House of Commons yesterday voted down the Woman Suffrage bill by a vote of 239 to 152. Jacob Bright, Henry Fawcett, Forsyth and other well known Liberals supported the measure. John Bright, however, strongly opposed the bill, as its principle was untenable and was contradicted by all past experience.

THE Austro-Hungarian Cabinet dispute threatens to precipitate a crises in the political relations between the two countries. Although under one ruler there exists a rivalry of interests, which Ministers sometimes find extremely difficult to deal with. The subjects of the Emperor of Austria do not like those of the King of Hungary, and the Emperor-King is in a pretty fix between them both.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Bituminous Ventilation Bill Passed by the Senate.

South Side Secession Passed on Second Reading.

Disagreement Over the General Appropriation Bill.

The House Wrangling Over the Boom Bribery Business.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 26, 1876.

SENATE.

General Appropriations.

The General Appropriation bill passed, and was sent to the House for concurrence in the numerous Senate amendments.

Bituminous Ventilation.

The Bituminous Ventilation bill was taken up.

Mr. WOOD made a speech against the bill, urging that it was in opposition to the interests of miners and operators.

Messrs. STANTON, of Luzerne, and BECHTEL, of Schuylkill, said they would vote for the bill because it had been accepted as a compromise by all parties.

Mr. NEWMYER supported the bill and replied to Mr. Wood, and criticised his position as inconsistent.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Washington, favored the bill.

It passed by the following vote: Ayes 43; nays 2, Mr. Wood voting for it.

The Senate then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bills on Second Reading.

The Senate met in afternoon session at four o'clock, and considered and passed on second reading a large number of House bills, mostly of local importance. The following were among the most important:

An act to repeal the supplements to the several acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries, &c., as to the boroughs of Mount Washington and Mount Union.

The intent of the above act is to allow the secession of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards, South Side, from the city of Pittsburgh. It is extremely doubtful whether the bill will finally get through the Senate, and even if it pass, it is said the Governor will veto the bill.

An act repealing the local option law of the township of Derry, in Westmoreland county.

Centennial Managers.

The Governor has appointed the following named gentlemen to be a State Board of Centennial Managers for the International Exhibition: Messrs. Morton McMichael, Joseph E. Shoenberger, Foster, W. Mitchell, Andrew G. Curtin and James A. McCrea.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Boom Bribery.

Mr. WOLFE introduced resolutions that the Boom Investigating Committee should re-hear the cases of Lynott and Fetzer, and give them an opportunity to be defended by counsel and produce witnesses in their defense.

An exciting debate immediately sprang up, in which criminations and recriminations were freely indulged in, and from which the committee came off worsted. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Plumer, Wolfe, Spang, Christy, Petroff, one of the accused, Parker, Buhn, Hannan and Reyburn, and lasted the entire morning.

Mr. LONG finally stopped the business by a motion to postpone the whole matter until the testimony is printed.

Conference on the General Appropriation Bill.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the General Appropriation bill. A Conference Committee was appointed.

State Treasury Investigation.

Mr. BAILEY presented a report from a minority of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury, controverting certain statements and conclusions arrived at by the majority of the committee.

The House then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The following bills were considered on first reading and

Passed Finally.

An act converting the Marine Hospital at Erie into a hospital for insane criminals, and making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to carry out the provisions of the same. An effort was made to transfer the above institution to Tracey University, but the scheme was defeated through the efforts of Messrs. Christy and Reighard.

An act making an appropriation for the current school year.

A supplementary act for a Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, and creating him Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs, with powers to sign official papers.

In Memoriam.

Mr. HARTSHORNE offered resolutions of condolence on the death of a late member, Simeon Power Ryan, of Columbia county, and paid a touching, eloquent and fitting tribute to his many virtues, character and memory. Messrs. McHenry, Losch, Foster, Butler, Spang, Mitchell, and Speaker Patterson made addresses, after which the House adjourned.

Morganza Reform School.

The Senate committee this afternoon, on the bill making an appropriation to the Morganza Reform School, struck out the House amendment giving to the State Board of Public Charities the right to appoint seven-twelfths of said managers, and the Senate will insist that the appointment of said managers be made by the Governor. It is feared by the friends of the institution that unless a compromise be made in regard to the appointing power, it will endanger the bill.

Boom Investigation.

The Senate Boom Investigating Committee held a session to-night, and they will probably report to-morrow.

K.

The State Treasury Investigation.

The report of the minority of the committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the State Treasury has been presented. It is signed by Messrs. E. W. Bailey and R. E. Chrisman. It is quite a lengthy document, but in substance it makes the following points:

The minority explain the fact of their offering the report on the ground that the majority made two reports during vacation, —one to the Governor and one to the Auditor General,—and also made a third report to the Legislature at its present session, all of which are calculated to mislead. The minority then takes issue with the statement in the Majority report of July 16, 1875; that the State Treasurer (Mr. Mackey) "refused to recognize the committee, denied that they had any authority to investigate, and would not permit their accountant to even look at the books or papers" of the Treasury Department. This statement, the minority say, is not correct, except in its allegation that the accountant was not permitted to make the examination which the resolution of the House directed the committee to make. They say when they called the Treasurer was away, but the Chief Clerk by instructions previously received from the Treasurer placed at their disposal the books, a room and all other aids to assist them in their work. They went through the accounts, commencing with that of Wm. W. McGrath, down to the present Treasurer. Subsequently, however, when a sub-committee appeared, with an accountant, permission for their accountant to interfere with the affairs of the office was refused on the ground that there is no authority of law for such examination by a private citizen, even granting the power of the committee to make it. It was stated, though, that any member of the committee might look at the books.

The minority justify the refusal to permit this accountant to look at the books, by the fact that he had not the permission of the full committee, that he was not under oath, and that the present Constitution forbids compensation to any such appointee, for it expressly prohibits the passage of any bill "providing for the payment of any claims against the Commonwealth *without previous authority of law*," and there was no authority of law for the appointment of such an Inquisitor.

The report next discusses the fact that the authority of the committee to compel witnesses to give testimony was openly disregarded, and says that thus the substantial result of this examination comes in the shape of a large bill of expenses which might well have been avoided, even if it can be legally paid. The minority claim that the committee should not be compelled to incur expenses, the payment of which is prohibited by the Constitution; and that the freedom of the citizen from all improper interference with his natural rights should be maintained. Hence they suggest that a law should be passed, providing how investigating committees shall be appointed, and defining explicitly their powers and the expenses which they are authorized to incur.

Reference is next made to the Sinking Fund, and the minority say: The majority animadvert severely upon the action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners in relation to the credit of $2,867,817.32 on the Sinking Fund ledger, which was made to enable the State Treasurer to carry out the provisions of the act of May 9, 1874.

The majority do not claim that the act of 1870 did not authorize this action, nor that the State lost by it, but they claim that the fact of this deficiency was concealed by the publication of the apparent balance as though it was the actual balance, and that the payment of the money out of the Sinking Fund, even though it went to meet the expenses of the Government, was unconstitutional, because the Sinking Fund is made sacred for the extinguishment of the public debt. In reply to this the minority produce the following figures from the last annual report of the Governor:

Public debt Dec. 1, 1864.....	$39,379,603 94
Public debt Dec. 1, 1875.....	23,233,137 74
Total reduction in eleven years.....	$16,146,466,20
Average annual reduction.....	1,467,860 56

They thus show that during all these years, in which it is alleged that the sinking fund has been impaired, besides the interest (which has averaged more than a million and a half of dollars each year) there has been paid on the debt nearly six times the amount required to be paid by the constitution. The minority therefore held, that these facts should justify the action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners referred to especially as it was authorized by express authority of law, permitting a transfer from the sinking fund when "required for the ordinary and current expenses of the Government. To that fund certain revenues are expressly assigned by the Constitution; beyond such assignment there is room for legislative discretion, if exercised in such a manner as to secure the annual reduction of debt expressly required. There was evidence, nor is there any pretense that a single dollar has been paid from the treasury without authority of law. The expenses of the late war and the payment of about half a million dollars annually since its close to educate the children of those who lost their lives in it; the appropriation of largely increased sums for common and normal schools and for public charities, have required large sums of money from the treasury annually, and it is to meet these demands that the Legislature has authorized their payment." Under these circumstances the minority are unable to find any fault with the present or former State Treasurers or Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners on account of the payment of these moneys from the treasury.

In reference to the charge that no interest has been paid into the Treasury on balances in the hands of the Treasurer, the minority say the supplement

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....W. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27½f.

HOPPS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102⅛.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅜.

PRENDER, who started that sensation concerning alleged frauds in the handling of moneys in the Treasury Department, has been called upon for his witnesses, and he is likely to have as much "investigation" as will be healthy for him.

IT IS evident that a bitter fight will take place in the New York State Democratic Convention, over the plan to set up a delegation in the interest of TILDEN. The Governor is sufficiently frightened over the outlook to have engaged rooms at Utica, and will be present to manage his interests in person.

MR. CAULFIELD'S Democratic Committee is not so anxious now as it was at first to have its proceedings made public. The revelations made give such a picture of Democratic election frauds that Mr. CAULFIELD would, if he could, withdraw. He stirred up a hornet's nest that time, and the result is not pleasant.

THE notice of a motion given by HENRY FAWCETT, in the English House of Parliament, to practically censure the Ministry for the Imperial Titles bill, is regarded as rather beneficial to DISRAELI than otherwise. FAWCETT is an intense radical, and his prominence in the affair will cause the Conservatives to rally all the more strongly to the bill, and probably sustain it in spite of all the protests that may be made.

MOULTON offers a new proposition to BEECHER—or rather several of them—the sum of them all being that he shall name some of the jury, BEECHER others, and those so chosen, shall make the final selection. To the jury thus selected, MOULTON proposes to submit all the evidence. If BEECHER wants the scandal fairly investigated it is hard to see how he can reject such overtures, but as this whole business has been a series of surprises, it will not be surprising if the Plymouth divine refuses to submit the case to such a jury.

THE proposed treaty of commerce between France and the United States will prove beneficial to our cotton manufacturers, in that our cotton goods will be subject to but light duty. In losing Alsace and Lorraine France lost her chief cotton manufacturing territory, and is not now particularly interested to protect that article of commerce. English cotton goods have been entered free in France since 1860, but American cotton manufactures have been discriminated against. She asks, in return for opening her ports to our cotton goods, that we do the same to her wines and silks. France seems very much inclined to a reciprocity arrangement, at least with us.

IT appears to be settled that ANNA DICKINSON is soon to appear on the Boston stage, in a play either written by herself or for her, and entitled the "Crown of Thorns." As a lecturer Miss DICKINSON made some reputation and accomplished good. Such she declares to be her mission in adopting the stage. She will not render the old plays, which are mere illustrations of human passion and propensity, but hers will be to inspire noble aims and purposes, to teach and preach from the stage. We commend the motive, but are very doubtful of its success. The fact that she succeeded on the rostrum does not prove that she will on the stage; on the contrary it should have taught her that her mission was not there.

THE Duke of Edinburgh appears in London, rather than on board his vessel, and acted, the other evening, as President of a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on the occasion of the appearance and reception of Lieutenant CAMERON, who gave an account of his trip across the African Continent. Among the important facts developed by his expedition, we have that of the full exploration of Lake Tanganyika,—ninety-six rivers being found to flow into it, and only one,—the Lukuga—flowing out. His observations render it probable, but not absolutely certain that the Lukuga and Congo rivers are one and the same. He also found a new political power in Central Africa, presided over by a chief named KOSANGO, with whom he stayed four months. He traveled, in making his journey, 3,000 miles on foot, and took 5,000 observations, which are being computed at Greenwich observatory, and are declared to be the most accurate yet given. The young explorer is to be promoted to a Captaincy in the English navy.

THE state of affairs in Europe, resulting from the revolt of the Christian provinces of Turkey, is undoubtedly far more critical than is generally suspected. The unity and strength developed by the insurgents, their success and the encouragement attending it, constitute, to them, a very encouraging state of affairs; while Turkey's unfortunate financial condition and her ill success has had a depressing influence on her. The Sultan has evidently meditated the policy of staking all on one great effort to suppress the rebellion, but the great powers are opposed to this. The latest report is to the effect that it is agreed that Austria shall intervene between Turkey and her Christain provinces, and by stationing troops between the two territories, prevent farther collision of arms. Turkey would only yield to this under compulsion, as it compels her to keep up her army expenses while awaiting the slow progress of intervention. It is evident that the great powers are anxiously endeavoring to arrange an intervention among themselves; and if the territory can be amicably divided, it is anything but unlikely that we shall soon hear the last of Turkey in Europe.

THE bearing of the scandal business on reform is beginning to elicit discussion by the press. The ostensible motive of the Democracy in opening up this business is to purify the government. Without the putting forward of such reason, there would be no excuse whatever for the long continued scandal hunt to which we have been treated. But it begins to be observed that all the reform wrought, and indeed all the solid and valuable evidence secured, came from the Republican side. Take as an example the safe burglary case. The Democrats have been proudly boasting of their unparalleled efforts in that connection, and led the country to believe that were it not for them this matter would never have been satisfactorily settled. Yet it comes to light that the reopening of the case came directly from General GRANT'S Cabinet, and that the full extent of WHITELEY'S evidence was known there before the Democratic Committee received the first intimations of its character. WHITELEY was given a letter of immunity by the Attorney General in case he would tell all he knew, and he says the indictment against him is not worth the paper it is written upon. This fact proves which is the more earnest for reform, the Democrats or the Republicans. So in the BELKNAP case. Indeed, there is not an instance in which the administration has not actively promoted the development of truth, no matter who it hurt. But where the Democracy started on a wild goose chase after reputations that were pure, on evidence in itself corrupt, they were left to themselves, and a sorry mess they usually made of it. Their star-chamber methods, and the retention of testimony till it was sure it would only hurt Republicans, and then the sending forth of garbled extracts from it,—prove the precise object of the Democracy to be to gain partisan advantage by grossly dishonorable means. We therefore, even as regards the investigations had, can freely compare the records of the two parties, as to their sincerity in behalf of reform.

IT is at last admitted, by the resumptionists, that the new silver currency is gladly accepted by the people, and that the demand for it will be likely to exceed the $30,000,000 originally contemplated. Even despite the fact that silver is only a "token," and not veritable money, it is likely to be hoarded by the people until sufficiently plentiful to be in general use. Hence a bill has been reported by the Senate Finance Committee to continue silver coinage, so long as the demand continues. The Senate bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars of the standard weight, of which none have been coined since 1853, and these are to be a legal tender to the amount of $20. These silver dollars will have a value of some four cents greater than the small coins. When this weight was established for silver dollars, it bore the then existing proportion of the gold dollar that silver did to gold. Subsequently silver advanced, and our coins being worth more as bullion than coin were melted and shipped. For this reason the weight of the small coins was reduced and the coinage of dollars discontinued. Now the value of silver in gold has fallen to such an extent that the dollars may be safely coined at their old standard and be worth more as coins than as bullion. The Senate bill authorizes the exchange by the Treasury of these silver dollars for greenbacks. Hence these silver dollars will render service in retiring greenbacks, if that should be thought desirable, which will be a step toward resumption, and will maintain an equality of value between greenbacks and the silver dollar. Hence the issue of silver does not prove the terrible affair it was predicted to be.

FRANCE, despite the erratic qualities of her people, maintains a love of liberty that is quite romantic. LAFAYETTE represented the young and enthusiastic element which, in the days of our revolutionary struggle was drawn by its enthusiastic devotion to the idea of liberty, to come and fight with us. Now the proposition to erect a statue of Liberty in New York harbor, to commemorate this union in a common cause, is being carried into effect, so far as the raising of funds is concerned, in Paris. In these operations, there is the same enthusiasm as marked the proceedings of LAFAYETTE and his coadjutors. It is not, however, confined to youth. The venerable LABOULAYE, at the recent demonstration in the Opera House, in Paris, delivered an able address in support of the movement to raise funds for the statue. It is noticeable, that in this, and all other movements in aid of the specific object under mention, the feeling in favor of liberty of speech and thought far outran the immediate aim of the gathering, and represented the love of Frenchmen for liberty itself. It is an old love that never dies in France. Eighteen years of Empire may hold its expression in check through half a generation; but it breaks out afresh at the first opportunity. Surviving the barbarity of the Reign of Terror, and the excesses of the Commune, as well as the discouragements of repeated reverses, the sentiment of liberty in France is possessed of immortal vigor, and will not die. It cannot be otherwise than gratifying to us, that it should look fondly to us, after the lapse of a century, and be glad to memorialize our fraternity in a struggle which at least gave liberty to the people of this land.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

After a long a time of surface quiet, but of active under surface work, the Democracy are getting in full earnest in Presidential manipulations. Events have simplified affairs, as PENDLETON has fallen out, and will probably take good care that THURMAN shall die with him. HENDRICKS has not gained in the race, his negative position on all questions seeming to drive friends toward him. Of all others in civil life TILDEN looms up strongest, although there is a serious disaffection in New York, as especially strong for the coming race. Whatever advantage TILDEN may give them will be fully offset by the record the party has made.

On the other hand, we hold that the events of the year have rather benefited than injured the Republican party. It is far better for it, politically considered, that the rumors continually circulated by "independent" papers should be investigated than that they should float around as unanswered accusations. Hence much of the campaign material that was expected to be at command, has been dissipated by the Democratic committees which have been keen to inquire into them. True the business has become stale and nauseous, but its general result, thus far has been beneficial to the Republican party. Hence viewing the entire situation we incline to the view that the Democracy have but small hope of placing their candidate in the Presidential chair. That TILDEN will be their choice, we do not doubt. We do not examine the demerits of TILDEN, reserving that for the time when he becomes a candidate. In the event of his attaining to that fortune, he will be carefully considered, both as to his personal and reform record. There have been those who, assuming the role of prophets, have predicted that on general principles we would have a change of party the present year; but the outlook, in our view, grows steadily more favorable to the Republican party. So let the battle of the candidates go on,—the people will determine the result.

THE EFFECTUAL PRAYER.

Mr. Moody's Way of Making Converts.

When the revival meeting In Brooklyn was at its heighth, a very wealthy, cultivated, and skeptical lady from New York went over there to hear Mr Moody preach. She was amazed and a little disgusted by his style of oratory. But for some reason which probably she could not have defined, she went again. Still again. On her fourth visit she passed into the inquiry-room and said to Mr. Moody that she would like to hear from him, directly and privately, his argument why she should become a Christian. He answered her, saying: "Madam, I know of no surer way to reach your heart than through prayer." Mr. Moody knelt. His manner was such that the lady could not choose but kneel beside him. He asked her to repeat after him his prayer. In low, earnest tones, and with all the tender and pathetic phraseology of which on such occasions he is a master, he uttered his supplication, pausing after each sentence for his companion to follow. The prayer concluded with the vow;

"And now, O Lord I give my life to Thee!"

"Mr. Moody," said the lady, in a hard, painful whisper, "I cannot say that; truly, I cannot."

Mr. Moody made no reply, nor did he change his position. There was a pause of half a minute. Then again he uttered the words:

"And now, O Lord, I give my life to Thee."

The lady trembling, did not respond. The evangelist paused for about the same space as before, motionless. And now with a voice still more resolute and fervid, he repeated for the third time the pledge. After a momentary interval of silence, the new convert said:

"And now, O Lord, I give my life to Thee!"

Mr. Moody rose, took his weeping charge by the hand with the words, "Madam, I fervently thank God," and led her quietly to the door. She has ever since been actively employed in religious work.

THAT ROYAL JOURNEY.

Why the Queen Went to Germany.

The mystery attending the movements of the illustrious traveler, the Queen of England, is now exploded, and the cat is fairly out of the bag. His Royal Highness of Edinburgh being rather doubtful as to the permanency of monarchial institutions in Europe, is desirous of selling his prospective rights as the adopted heir of his uncle, the reigning Duke of Coburg, Gotha, and his mother who has always been the character of a shrewd business woman, has gone to negotiate the sale on neutral ground at Baden.

Bismarck & Co. have bid about $5,000,000 for it; the Queen stands out for $10,000,000, and will probably get at least two-thirds of what she asks. Indeed, the bargaining is merely for money down instead of an annuity chargeable on the duchy. The differences of opinion between the British and German sovereigns as to the selling value of the property. Bismarck at first proposed $5,000,000 ready cash and an annuity of $300,000 charged upon the revenue of the duchy. This would be about the value of the capital sum of the $10,000,000 in dispute, supposing it to be invested in the English three per cents; and Bismarck, seizing this ostensible advantage, shrewdly argued in that sense, showing the Queen and her son that they would not lose any income by accepting the proposed arrangement; and that, inasmuch as the Duke of Edinburgh had children, he would feel naturally bound to preserve the capital of his fortune intact for them; because they could not absolutely count on being provided for out of the public taxation of either England or Russia. Queen Victoria, however, is said to have inquired "whether the Chancellor really considered the English three per cents a desirable investment, and whether a higher interest could not be obtained for money without incurring serious risk." "If it can, Madame," the Chancellor is said to have replied, "your princely son might be satisfied with less capital."

The fact is the German exchequer is not very full, and there are many claims on it. But there is very good reason to believe that Kaiser William and his Minister will find enough funds to buy the ducal crown of Coburg Gotha.

A SOMNAMBULISTIC FEAT.

A New York Girl who Takes the Palm.

Jennie Lawson is a member of the second class in the Eighteenth street Female Grammar School. Friday last a number of arithmetical examples were given out for solution, but three of them, in percentage, requiring long processes of division, resisted all Jennie's efforts to secure the correct answer. This circumstance seemed to distress the child, and after working through them again and again without success, she went home determined by persistent effort to find out where the error was, and she continued to strive until long after the rest of the family had retired. Towards midnight her mother, who slept in an adjoining room, called to her daughter that she had better go to bed, lest she should be late in rising the next day. The girl at once retired, and in a few moments was fast asleep. About an hour afterwards Mrs. Lawson was again awakened by a sudden noise in her daughter's bed-chamber, which was then in entire darkness. She called, but receiving no answer, arose to see what was the matter. Jennie was sitting at her desk, and had apparently just completed some work on her slate, the noise having been made by the falling of a ruler from the table to the floor. The girl was fast asleep. Mrs. Lawson did not wake her at that time, and on the following day it was after noon before the girl could be roused from the deep sleep in which she seemed to be. Upon awakening, Jennie spoke of the examples, and expressed her intention of making a further trial at their solution. Upon getting the slate she found them completely solved in her own hand, each line neatly ruled and the figuring without the slightest error. At this she was greatly surprised. Her last knowledge of the puzzling examples was of leaving them unsolved on the night before. Of her performances in her sleep she knew when awake absolutely nothing, and her mother not having mentioned the incident, left her the more bewildered. Yesterday the girl brought the work to school and related the incident attending it to her teacher. The room was entirely dark, the girl soundly asleep during the working out of the test examples. She had never before shown any symptoms of sleep-working, nor have any of her relatives been so affected.—*N. Y. World.*

Too Much "Loose Stuff."

If you will take an account of stock you will be astonished to see how small a part of humanity takes care of all the rest. Set aside the children, the sick, the feeble and the aged, and then it will be found, I think, that not more than one-half of society produces as much as it consumes. There are a great many, too many, men carrying on life, considering how they carry it on. It would be a sad thing, from a religious standpoint, to have all the people of the world die; but from the standpoint of political economy the ship would rise a foot if the loose stuff and lumber on the deck could be removed.—*Beecher's Last Boston Lecture.*

HERBERT SPENCER says that the gold ring now worn by married woman is the sign of the iron ring that was worn about the neck or ankle in olden times, and indicates the submission of the wearer. Mr. Spencer is a bachelor.

CONFESSING THEIR FAULTS.

A Charming Picture of Connubial Confidence.

A short time ago Mr. Grimes and his wife were sitting together one evening, and they got to talking about their married life and their past troubles until both of them grew quite sympathetic and affectionate. At last Mrs. Grimes suggested that it might help to kindle afresh the fire of love in their hearts if they would freely confess their faults to each other, and promise to amend them. Mr. Grimes said it struck him as being a good idea. For his part he was willing to make a clean breast of it, but he suggested that perhaps his wife had better begin. She thought for a moment, and this conversation ensued:

Mrs. Grimes—"Well, then, William, I am willing to acknowledge that I am the worst tempered woman in the world."

G. (turning and looking at her)—"Louisa, that's about the only time you ever told the square-toed truth in your life!"

Mrs. G., indignantly,—"Mr. Grimes, that's perfectly outrageous. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

G.—"Well, you know it's so. You *have* got the worst temper of any woman I ever saw."

Mrs. G.—"No I haven't either. I'm just as good tempered as you are."

G.—"That's not so. You are as cross as a bear. If you were married to a graven image you'd quarrel with it."

Mrs. G.—"That's an outrageous falsehood! There isn't any woman about this neighborhood that puts up with as much as I do without getting angry. You're a perfect brute."

G.—"It's you that is a brute."

Mrs. G.—"No it isn't!"

G.—"Yes it is. You're as snappish as a mad dog. It's few men that could stand the like of you."

Mrs. G.—"If you say that again I'll scratch your eyes out!"

G.—"I dare you to lay your hands on me you vixen."

Mrs. G.—"You do, eh? Well, take that! and that!" (cuffing him on the head.)

G.—"You let go my hair, or I'll murder you."

Mrs. G.—"I will, and I'll leave this house this very night. I won't live any longer with such a monster."

G.—"Well, quit, get out. The sooner the better. Good riddance to bad rubbish, and take your duds with you."

Mrs. G.—"I'm sorry I ever married you! You ain't fit to be yoked with any decent woman."

G.—"Well, you ain't half as sorry as I am. Good-bye. Don't come back soon."

Then Mrs. Grimes put on her bonnet and went around to her mother's. Mr. Grimes hasn't yet confessed what his principal failing is.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

THE MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Hanging on to an Old English Custom.

There is something amusing in the English vanity which obstinately clings to marriage-licenses. These documents have become utterly useless and superfluous; no Briton is forced to march up to the musty office in Doctors' Commons, and pay his two guineas and odd for the Archbishop of Canterbury's permission to wed his ladylove. But there is a question of respectability in the matter, and the license fee is really a sacrifice to the good will of Mrs. Grundy. A Dissenter, or Roman Catholic is, of course, able to marry without regard to the laws relating to the State Church; but formerly a churchman could only take upon himself the dread responsibilities of married life by either publishing the banns thrice in his parish-church, or procuring a special license. Now neither of these forms is necessary, though both are still available. The would-be Benedict has a third access to the "for better or worse" condition, by the medium of the registrars of marriage who reside in every parish.

It is well enough for the two Miss Joans and Darby to have their names announced from the parish pulpit, and tacked up on the bulletin at the church door, but he and she who would be "genteel" naturally shrink alike from the publicity and business-like formality of the same ancient and homely custom of the banns. The result is a very pretty little yearly sum returned into the treasury in the shape of license fees. There are grades, it would appear, even in the marriage licenses. The ordinary license permits a marriage if either bride or bridegroom has resided for over twenty-one days in the parish where they propose to be united. But a still more aristocratic license, and one which therefore costs no less than twenty-eight instead of two and a half guineas, conveys the consent of the Primate of all England that the parties may be married when and where they please, anywhere in the British dominions. As this superior license is usually issued only to "the nobility, the judges, members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction," it is well worth the twenty-eight guineas to be in such goodly company. These restrictions, after all, seem to lose somewhat of their *raison d'etre* when they are reduced to a mere money standard and distinction. They were ostensibly constructed to prevent improper or illegal marriages; but now, it would appear, the intending bridegroom has simply to be richer by a few guineas to obtain the widest liberty as to place and time of marriage. —*Appletons Journal.*

"Looking for a Job."

When Arthur Wayne swung around in front of the desk and remarked that he was looking for a job, His Honor replied:

"Half a too old and it's too late. You might have put in such an excuse a month ago, but I can't receive it now. The grass is up and growing, the honey bee is kiting around, and the music of the hand-organ makes the song of the morning lark dwindle to a single note. Spring is here, Arthur Wayne, glorious, big Injun spring. The vagrant season has closed. Ships sail up and down, red-painted rocking chairs may be seen on the ferry-boats again, and I'll put you behind the bars for a chronic loafer.

"Will you put me in prison?" asked the offender.

"I will."

"Will you let me get a drink first?"

"No, sir."

"May I send out and buy a bologna?"

"No, sir."

"May I borrow some tobacco of some one?"

"No, sir."

"May I go to the postoffice?"

"No, sir."

"Will you send me up for three months?"

"I will."

"That's more like it—I knew I'd carry my point," growled the prisoner, and he meekly sat down on a plug hat which some one had left in the corridor.

Confederate Prices.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* quotes from its files some of the prices realized at an auction and private sale in that city in January and February, 1865, when "money" was plenty. Following are some of the figures: "Cow and calf, $360; fine brood mare, $4,500; negro twenty-one years of age, $3,050; negro girl, eighteen years of age, $3,700; Augusta shirting 6 a yard; salt, 85 to 88 cents per pound; pink satin, $70 per yard; cooking stove, 1,500; cow, $500; cloth shoes, $30; blankets, $70; dinner plates $82 50; per set; sugar, $6 to $7 75 per pound; silver coin; $1 for $45; bacon $4 to $5 per pound, pork $2 75 to $3,50 per pound; lard $3 75 to $4 50 per pound; butter $5 to $6 per pound; eggs, $3 50 to $4 50 per dozen: beef $2 to 2 50 per pound; corn, $14 to 16 per bushel; salt, $1 10 to $1 25 per pound; chickens $4 to $5 each; sugar $7 to $10 per pound; sole leather, $14 to $15 per pound; Irish potatoes, $50 to $60 per bushel; sorghum syrup, $13 to $16 per gallon; cane syrup, $16 to $20. Cotton brought 75 to 80 cents per pound."

"The Spreading Chestnut Tree."

Massachusetts is about to lose another venerable tree which has poetical associations. It is the identical "spreading chestnut tree" in Cambridge under which the village smithy" stood. It is to be cut down, but a portion of it will be preserved in the form of a chair, which is to be presented to Longfellow, who sent the smith and smithy down to fame.

The Widow.

Her smiles are temper'd by her sighs,
Her garb scarce veils her glory;
The tender glamour of her eyes
Enshrines her and her story!

No greenling girl, nor spinster tart,
She's all things that become her;
Her life, her beauty, and her heart
Are in their Indian summer!

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ditworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz,
Solicitor—JOHN H. HAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

BE STILL!

'Tis better far to speak no word at all
Than murmur *ah!* the changing heart may feel!
The sweetest words may sometimes taste like gall,
And soft hearts turn to citadels of steel!
The silent then are safest too, for such
Will never say too little, nor too much.

'Tis better far to leave thy thoughts uncoined
In words, for then they cannot be purloined,
Nor mixed with baser metal, thus to be
Palmed on the public, a false currency!
A thought unspoken never loses power—
Outspoken, it may perish in an hour!

Thy heart is thine own castle. Lock the gate!
'Tis better far if it be desolate
To be sole witness of its empty shrine!
And if 'tis peopled by a world of thine
Let it be silent! We can understand
The language spoken in that mystic land?

If thou *must* speak, of others speak but good,
As of thyself. Let this be understood:
If thou canst not of them a good recall,
'Twere better far thou didst not speak at all!

Be still! The silent are the wisest; such
Will never say too little, nor too much!
Frank B. Copp.

Force of Habit.

Force of habit in Texas is aptly illustrated by the San Antonio *Herald* as follows: "Look here, my friend," said the clerk of one of our hotels to a rough customer from the frontier, who was about to take his place at the dinner table with his sid shooter at his hip, "you'll have to leave that in the office until you leave town." The frontiersman objected because he was not used to sitting down at the table without his "weepings." The clerk refused to pander to the whims of the guest, although he was willing he should wear the empty holster of the pistol, but the whole matter was finally arranged without prejudice to the honor of either party, by the guest taking out of the weapon all the cartridges but one, which was retained to secure respectful treatment from the waiter.

Clara Morris.

Clara Morris has now in her possession an admirable copy, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of his famous portrait of Mrs. Siddons. She purchased this art treasure while abroad last summer, and it has just reached her residence. Miss Morris, who attended Mlle. de Belocca's benefit on Monday looked charming, if not altogether well, will probably appear soon at the Union Square Theatre, acting in either the new play of "Consience," or an adaptation of Barriere's "Cendrillon." If the latter piece is produced, she will enact the *role* created in Paris by Mlle. Delaporte.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR.
Subject to he Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT.
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.
STONE CHINA,
Would call special attention to the new shape of Stone China just received; it is much stronger than that usually sold, a very pretty shape, thin, and in appearance like China; sells at the same price as common Stone China. Warranted free from crazing. Have exclusive sale of it in this city.
CHINA
China, the cheapest article for table use now in the market. Its first cost but little more than Stone China, looks better and wears more than twice as long. Many articles of China are sold at the same price as Stone China.
101 piece Dinner Set, best quality, only $30.
GLASS
All the latest novelties. All kinds of Table Glassware,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
GEO. H. GARBER,
100 WOOD ST.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES!
For covering Wax Flowers, Clocks, Stuffed Birds, Goods in Show Windows, &c. Extra heavy Shades for Cemetery use.
W. C. ARMOR,
No. 16 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge
63-TTSS

DRY GOOD , TRIMMINGS.
1876.
W
NEW AN
WILLI
165, 167 AND 169
SP
We are pleased to annou line of Foreign and American &c., most of which are offered
A very elegant line of Plain, Plaid, Striped and Barred
GRENADINES
in black, medium and seal browns, navy blue, plum and myrtle green, at very low prices. Also, a very fine line of Plain, Plaid and striped Grenadines and Hernanis, in all black—special bargains.
A very choice assortment of Black Wool Nets and Crepe de Chene at lowest prices.
One of the largest, most complete and beautiful assortments of
FINE DRESS GOODS,
in all the newest fabrics and latest shades and combination of colors it has ever been our pleasure to offer, and at quite a reduction from former prices.
A beautiful line of striped and checked Fancy Dress Silks, Striped and Plaid Mourning Silks, new shades for street wear, &c., at less than usual prices. Also, a complete assortment of
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
from 75c to $4.50, and will be found extra good value. We have opened also a very handsome line of Light and Dark Figured and
PLAIN LAWNS,
at 12½c per yard. All the latest shades in Spring and Early Summer Percales at lowest prices.
STOCK UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Agents for the celebrated
GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
1,500 Pieces New Spring Dress Goods
In magnificent new styles and designs, comprising all prices, from 12½c to one dollar per yard. Altogether the handsomest and most complete opening of Dress Goods we ever had the pleasure of offering our friends.
Black and Colored Silks.
A stock of these goods unsurpassed in variety in this market, and we guarantee them to be unequaled in price, and were bought at a large auction sale in New York last week.
2,000 PIECES
Of New and Handsome styles of PRINTS. No imperfect or damaged goods among these, but all new and fresh, and as low in prices as imperfect goods and bad styles are sold anywhere.
BLEACHED MUSLINS.
We offer four of the best known makes of yard wide BLEACHED MUSLINS at 6¼c, 8½c, 10c and 12½c. This is the best value that has ever been shown in bleached goods in the entire history of the dry goods trade.
BARGAINS
In Gloves and Hosiery.
In Laces and Ties.
In Collars and Cuffs.
In Towels and Napkins.
In Table Linens,
And Damasks.
Suits! Suits! Suits!
500 NEW SUITS and OVERDRESSES. These we will open on THURSDAY, April 20th, and invite the special attention of Ladies to them.
NEW GOODS DAILY.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
$21.97
WILL BUY
20 Yards Black Gros Grain Dress Silk
$3.69 will buy 24 inch Silk Sun Umbrellas.
19c, Colored Silk Ties for Ladies.
98c, French Embroidered Corset.
25c, Wide Hem, Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs.
29c, Extra Long Fancy Hose for Ladies.
$3.42, Fine Morocco Traveling Bags.
4 SHIRTS FOR $5,
Made of 2000 County Down Linen and Wamsutta Muslin,
(Unwashed and without buttons,) just one-half the price of the finished shirts.
Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Cashmere Net Lace Ties, Fringes, Embroideries, Hosiery and Notions.
J. D. Carlisle,
87 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS.
GAS FIXTURES.

We are just receiving our Spring stock of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.,
Which cannot be excelled this side of the mountains, which we are selling
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At prices to suit the times.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
No. 147 Wood Street.

HOTELS.
SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL,
CORNER
Seventh Ave. and Liberty St.
H. W. Kanaga & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Will open for the reception of Guests on or about APRIL 15, 1875.

MACK'S INJECTORS!
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed to Work Perfectly.
Now being used instead of Pumps on Locomotives.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AND WOOD STREETS.
e21
JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
10 CASKS POTASH. FOR SALE BY
April 5, 1876. J. B. CANFIELD, 110 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLIS
HED 1853.
EDNESDA
Y, APRIL 2
Grand Open
ing To-day,
OF
D BEAUTIFU
L SPRING
AT
WILLIAM
SEMP
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
SPECIAL ANN
OUNCEMEN
nce to our numerous friends and patrons the opening to-
Novelties in Spring Dress Go ods, Dress Silks, Hernanis, Co
at Greatly Reduced Prices, a nd we would respectfully soli
A few of the SPECIALTIES included in this opening are:
At 8c, new Spring Plaids, former price 12½c.
At 8½c, new Caledonian Plaids, worth 12½c.
At 10 and 12½c, new Wash Poplins.
At 12½c, Spring Camel's Hair Plaids, worth 25c.
At 15 and 18¾c, beautiful Spring Plaids, worth 18¾c and 25c.
At 25c, choice line of Benan Plaids.
At 25c, Lucknow Suitings—a special bargain.
At 25c, new styles in Roubix Mixtures.
At 31 and 37½c, beautiful line in Centennial Plaids
At 40 and 50c, Pongee Silk, plain and plaid goods.
Special good value in Black Alpacas, Mohairs and Cashmeres, a full assortment.
A large assortment of
NEW SUITS, COSTUMES,
Sacques, &c. Ladies' and Misses' Suits, black and colored, in latest Spring materials of every description, made in Paris styles, at very low prices.
Silk and Cashmere
SACQUES,
all grades very low. New Spring Shawls of all kinds. A very fine assortment of embroidered and braided
PIQUE SUITS
for Misses and Children. Shirt Waists, Muslin Underwear, &c., new lines at lowest prices.
NEW NOVELTIES DAILY.
Grover & Baker Sewing Mac bines and the Bazar Paper Patterns.
Gents' Furnishing Department
RETAIL STORES,
Jos. Horne & Co.
Attention is directed to the following lines of Goods for Men's Wear:
FINE WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,
Plaited and Shield Bosoms, in a variety of styles, open back or front.
FINE WHITE DRESS SHIRTS made with closed neckband, in front, bosom open down to second eyelet hole, and open back.
We sell a first class Fine Shirt, made of Wamsutta Muslin, at $2.00. Also, an UNLAUNDRIED SHIRT, made of Wamsutta Muslin, and twenty-hundred Linen front, finished complete, for $1.50.
FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
Fancy Percale Shirts, many styles,
Night Shirts,
Boys' Fine White and Fancy Shirts.
Men and Boys' Summer Merino, Gossamer and Gauze
Shirts and Drawers
In all Grades.
White Light Weight Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Scarlet Light Weight Flannel Shirts.
Silk Shirts and Drawers at lowest figures.
Jean Drawers from 75c up.
Fancy Half Hose, in a great variety of styles, in Cottoc, Cashmere and Merino.
British Cotton Half-Hose, from 20c per pair up.
Lisle Thread and Silk Half Hose.
Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
Plain, White and Fancy Borders.
Silk Handkerchiefs, Newest Styles.
Latest Novelties in
LINEN COLLARS,
Turndown and standing.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, &c.
Newest styles Neckwear.
Lisle Thread Gloves.
Silk Gloves.
Doeskin, Dogskin and
KID GLOVES,
Plain and Heavy Stitched Back.
Open Saturday night till 9:30 o'clock.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

REMOVALS.
NOTICE—TO THE LADIES OF BOTH Cities.—That I have moved my MILLINERY, DRESS AND CLOAKMAKING ESTABLISHMENT from No. 31 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, to No. 32 Federal street, Allegheny, where I would be pleased to see all my former patrons.
e22 MISS M. GREINER.
NOTICE.
JOHN STERRITT & SON
Have removed their Real Estate Agency from No. 40 North Diamond, to
NO. 43 NORTH DIAMOND ST.,
Allegheny.
REMOVAL.
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.
REMOVAL.
Niemann & Ahlers, Merchant Tailors
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.
REMOVAL.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FLOUR DEALERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET.
REMOVAL.
ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.
Broom Manufacturers and
PAPER DEALERS
Having been burned out at their old establishment, No. 362 Penn avenue, have removed to
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Where they will be pleased to meet their friends and customers.
REMOVAL.
THE CLOTHING AND
Merchant

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, April 27, 1876.

With all the fluctuations in the money market, the tendency is toward ease. The inflow reported yesterday a fair amount of business, which included an improved line of deposits. Loans are applied for in moderate amounts, not up to the accommodating capacity of the banks, and are met at current rates, which are barely up to the legal standard. We hear a very confident expression from many that the tendency of business is toward a better condition of activity, both as to sales and prices. The rates charged for interest remain unchanged.

In the bankrupt court, yesterday, it may be noticed that the Citizens' National Bank filed a bill to have George W. Cass and the Cambria Iron Works declared general partners with Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens—the idea being of course to draw them into the bankruptcy of the other parties.

We are already witnessing the fluctuations in the price of silver bullion, which, if it should persist, instead of being the opposite direction, as it has, may cause an inconvenient absence of our new hand-to-hand silver currency. For instance, on Friday last there were received from London a press dispatch reporting silver there down to 53½d. per ounce. If this price is correct then the value in gold of $100 subsidiary silver coin is $83.91, and the value in gold of the proposed new silver dollar would be 80⅝ cents. This decline is equivalent to nearly 2 per cent. in forty-eight hours. While silver in bullion declines in value there is no change of it going to the melting pot. It will remain in circulation, being worth almost as much for use in circulation as money as it would be as bullion. Let it also be borne in mind above $1, or any price that makes it more valuable as a commodity, and we are in danger of losing it as a small change. This is a thing to be dreaded. If it may be half at a fixed value, and remain in circulation, the small coins will be generally welcomed.

The new United States 5 per cent. bonds which the Treasury sold on Monday were with interest from May 1—that is to say, with the May coupon or interest up to May 1, of 1¼ per cent. cut off. The equivalent in gold of that day's market price (118⅜) is 103 of gold, or, deducting the 1¼ per cent. accrued interest, 104 07.

The gross earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the month of February were $30,307, against $23,639 in corresponding month 1875, an increase of $6,847. The earnings were $15,883, against $13,981 in February, 1875, a net increase for the month of $5,901.

The imports of bar iron into Great Britain during February amounted to 3,385 tons, as compared with 1,140 tons same month last year; and the imports of unwrought steel were 618 tons, against 528 tons.

Robinson Bros., Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1865—coupons	122½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123⅝	10-40's	117½
" 5's, all called	120⅛	Currency 6's	126½
" 1867	118	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1868	119	10-40's—coupon	122¼
6-20's 1867	121¼		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	103	Ohio & Mississippi	16¼
Erie	15⅛	Union Pacific	64
L. S.	96⅝	Toledo & Wabash	28
Mich. Cen	89¾	Wabash	15½
Mil. & St. Paul	86¾	Adams Express	106
Mil. & St. Paul pf	86¾	American Express	61½
Illinois Central	98¾	U. S. Express	78
Del. & Lack	92½	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	86½
Western Union	96¾	Quicksilver	35½
Pac. Mail	36¾	Fort Wayne	101½
Pitts. & Ft. Wayne	129	Central of N. Jersey	16
Chicago & Alton	105½	Hannibal & St. Jos	15
Chicago & Alton pf	118½	Ohio & Miss.	27½
Pacific Mail	21¾	Iron Mountain	21
Western Union Tel.	85¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

Penn. R. R. (8)	57½	Cen. Trans (B)	47
Reading (8)	44¾	Empire De (B)	52
U. Co. of N. J. (A)	136⅞	A. V. R. R. 7-30's (A)	101¾
Oil Creek (B)	78½	Penn. R. 6's (P. C. & St. L.)	93
Lehigh Valley (B)	58¾	North Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, April 26, 1876.

Money closed easy at 6@4; exchange steady at 4½@4¾. The customs receipts were $322,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $15,000. The clearings were $28,500,000. Sterling was firm at 487@487½. Gold opened and closed at 112⅜, with sales in the interval at 112⅝@112½. The rate of currency was 1 per cent. The borrowing rates were 6 and 1@2. Government bonds were firm. Railroad bonds were steady. State securities were dull. Stocks were dull and generally lower. The fluctuations were confined to a narrow limit, and the market was devoid of interest. The transactions aggregated 101,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Western Union, 25,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Ohios, and 5,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 122⅝; 5-20s of '65, 118; do '65 new, 119; do of '67, 119; do '68, new ser., 119; 10-40s, 117½; 6s, 1881, 123; nominal, 118¾; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 103¼; Virginia, new, 57; do old, 42; do consols, 60; do 6's, do new, 49½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 85¾; Quicksilver, 16; do preferred, 22; Pacific Mail, 21; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 7¾; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Co., 86½; United States Express, 61; United States Express, 49¾; New York Central, 112; Erie, 15¾; do preferred, 31; Hudson River, 129; Reading, 97½; Michigan Central, 89; Panama, 97; Union Pacific, 63¾; Lake Shore, 83½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 90; Pittsburg, 129; Western Union Telegraph, 85¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 106¾; St. Paul, 33¾; do preferred, 63¾; Toledo & Wabash, 102¾; do preferred, 103; Fort Wayne, 101¾; Illinois Central, 105½; Chicago & Alton, 98¾; preferred, 102; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 112¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18; Missouri Pacific, 114; A. & P. preferred, 29½; Indiana Central, 13; Central Pacific, 95¾; Ontario Silver Mining, 13¾; Union, 104¾; Grant, 102; Sinking Fund, 91¾.

LONDON, April 26.—Consols, 94 7-16; 8-20s of '65, 105¾; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 107¾; new 6s of '67, 109¾; 5-20s, 107¾; new 5s, 104¾; preferred, 23.

PARIS, April 26.—Rentes, 106f 12½c.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—United States new 5s, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1876.

The general position of the leading merchandise markets has not varied much for some days, and while the demand for almost everything is of the hand-to-mouth order, there is a very fair and increasing business in the aggregate. Wheat is weaker, and flour is sympathizing. Provisions continue to ebb, with indications favorable for a lower range of prices. Potatoes, under the influence of increased receipts, dull and lower.

APPLES—Green Apples continue dull, and prices are weak and drooping; sales at $3.50@5, according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—60@65c.

BEANS—There is a fair demand, but no improvement in prices; $1.12@1.15 ₱ bu. for prime navies to the trade, and $1.20@1.25 in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—Some of our commission men report an improved demand, but the general tone of the market continues in favor of buyers. Sales of prime at choice rolls at 25@28; choice dairy, 22@30c.

CHEESE—Several lots of new Cheese have arrived during the past week, and it is selling within the range of 16@17c, as to quality. Prime old stock is in light supply, and still commands full prices; we continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 13¾@14c; do. New York, 14½@15.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry, prices, however, are fully maintained; $15@16 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is an increasing demand, but as yet there has been no improvement in prices. Apples—prime qrs, 10@10½c; choice sliced, 10¾@11c; southern, 8@9c. Peaches, 12@12½ for prime halves; peeled, 18@22c. Blackberries, 12@14c. Pitted Cherries, 23@25c; unpitted, 5@6c. Raspberries, 28@30.

EGGS—In good supply and light demand, but it looks as if prices had touched bottom at last; we continue former quotations—14@15c.

FLOUR—Trade is only fair; but prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6.25@6.50 for fair to good, and $6.75@7 for choice Minnesota; red winters, $6.50@7; amber, 7.25@7.50; fancy, $7.50@7.75; extra, $8@8.50.

GROCERIES—There is a continued fair degree of activity, but no new features to which reference has not previously been made in these columns. Country orders are coming forward freely, and our merchants generally report that they have been quite busy for some weeks past.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¼@5¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @65	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	65	N.O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demerara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾ @ 9
Standard A	10¾		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 80
Imperial	50 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	21¾	R. Rio, ib pkgs	17¾
Prime Rio	21¾@23	R. Rio, loose	17
Good Rio	20¾@21¾	Roasted Java	28 to 40
Old Gov. Java	26		

GRAIN—The general tone of the market for Wheat is weaker, in consequence of the decline in the west within the past day or two, but as the supply is small, prices are still maintained in our market; prime to choice Ohio and Indiana red, $1.32@1.33; do Michigan white, $1.42@1.45. The Gazamend is fairly active but unchanged; mixed Penna. and Ohio, 32@40; do white, 42@45c. Sales of Shelled Corn at 62@63c on track, and Ear at 58@60 on wharf and track, according to quality and condition. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 80@85.

HAY—Sales of strictly No. 1 Timothy (baled), at $20@21 ₱ ton, and No. 2 do at $17@18. Loose from country wagons $18@24.

HOMINY—Quotable at $3.75@4 ₱ bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $16@16 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at $1.30@1.35 in gallon jugs; and $1@1.10 in kegs and bbls. Maple Sugar Mall.

ONIONS—Very dull, and quoted at $1@1.50 ₱ bbl. Onion Sets also very dull; $1.40@2 ₱ bu.

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 45@70c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The receipts have been increasing for some days past, and with the supply accumulating and holders anxious to realize, prices are weak and lower; selling on track at 35@40c ₱ bu., Early Rose and Peachblows 40@45c ₱ bu.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair jobbing trade, but prices are weak, under the influence of the advices from the west. It is also worthy of notice that hogs are drooping, and this of course has its effect upon the product.

Hams—Sugar cured, N. O. per lb	14½	Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10½
Plain Bacon, S. C.	13½	Drief Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, 200 lbs	15
Do. Tongues, S. C. per doz	96¾	Bacon Shoulders	10
Rib Sides	—	Short Rib Sides	13¼
Clear Sides	13¾	Moss Pork, per bbl	$22.50
Family Mess Pork	22.50	Short Cut	22.50
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per bl	14¾		
Do. half barrels	15¾		
Do. buckets	15¾		
Lard Ref'd for summer use	14½		
In tres ¼ bbls	15		
Do ½ bbls	15		
Do ¾ bbls	15½		
Do. 3 lb caddies	17		
Do. 5 lb do	16¾		
Do. 2 lb pails	17¼		
Do. 5 lb do	17		
Do. 3 lb do	16¾		
Ham Sausage	11		

RAGS—Steady at 2@3 ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in light supply, but there is not much call for it; quotable at $10.25@10.50 ₱ bu. Timothy Seed higher; $2.75@2.85.

TALLOW—Prime city rendered quotable at 9@9¼ in a jobbing way, with round lots of car loads selling at ⅛ to ¼c less; country rendered, 8@8¼c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	324 cars	380 cars
Hogs	88 cars	112 cars
Sheep	83 cars	99 cars
Total	495 cars	591 cars

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 324 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 233 cars were through and 91 cars local against 380 cars reported for last week, the latter for the preceding week; sales, 1,065 head; preceding week, 644. As will be seen, there was an increased number of local and a large falling off of through consignments, in consequence of which there has been a more hopeful feeling and a more active market, but without any general or quotable improvement in prices. There were quite a number of country buyers in attendance; Philadelphia and New York were also better represented, and then our local butchers have been buying pretty freely; at least 600 purchases have been made for the eastern markets; several lots have been taken by New York buyers, and Philadelphia will no doubt buy some between now and the close. Country buyers and butchers have been taking the great bulk of the cattle sold here for several weeks past, and but for them trade would have been very thin; indeed, we would have had no market at all. As already stated, it is a little better this week, there is more activity, but no improvement in prices. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,500 steers	5.50a5.75
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5.00a5.25
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4.75a5.00
Fair to good 900a1,000 ₱s Stockers	4.00a4.50
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3.50a4.00

SHEEP.

The run on Monday and Tuesday was fair, and trade was rather slow with no change in prices as compared with the close of last week. Yesterday (Tuesday), afternoon, however, some of the buyers, realizing that the run was not likely to be a large one, bought more freely, and to-day a much stronger feeling on the part of sellers was developed, resulting in an advance of 25cts. on all grades, excepting common, which are hard to sell at any price, and we incline to the belief that it would be to the interest of owners to keep this scalawag stock at home. It is worthy of notice that clipped, everything else being equal, are selling more readily and at better prices relatively than wooled sheep.

Wooled—Extra 110a130 lbs.....7.00a7.25
" Prime 90a100 lbs.....6.50a6.75
" Good 85a90 lbs.....6.00a6.25
" Fair 75a80 lbs.....5.50a5.75
" Common 70a75 lbs.....4.00a4.50
Clipped—Prime 90a100 lbs.....5.25a5.50
" Good, 85a90 lbs.....4.75a5.00
" Fair 75a80 lbs.....4.00a4.50
" Common 70a75 lbs.....3.50a3.75
Indianas, according to quality.....4.00a5.50

HOGS

There has been very little change in the general position of the market since the date of our last report; while the arrivals were comparatively light, the supply was pretty well up to the demand, hence, prices have not fluctuated much. Smooth York Hogs, weighing 200 lbs., are selling at 5cts.; common Yorkers, averaging 150a170 lbs., 7.40@7.75; Philadelphia Hogs, averaging 250a300 lbs., good quality, 5¼@5⅜; bulk of the sales within the range of 5.30a5.40, and Yorkers, at 7¼@5, with a few good mixed lots, at 5.10. Chicago was reported off yesterday, and the general tone of the market was weaker to-day in consequence.

SHIPMENTS.

Philadelphia Hogs, 250a300 lbs.....5.25@5.40
Yorkers, 150a200 lbs.....7.75@8.00
Roughs.....5.00@7.00

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, April 27, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING. Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acetic	20 @ 25	Bergam	3.00@3.50 lb
2d select	12a 15 @	Cassia	2.00@2.20 lb
1st select	8a 10 @	Lemon	11 @12 lb
Acid, Citric	1.35@1.40 lb	Lemon	4.25@4.50 lb
Oxalic	17a 20 lb	Linseed	60a65 gal
Tartaric	44a 50 lb	Linseed	2.00@2.05 gal
Alcohol	2.00@2.05 gal	Neatsfoot	80a1.25 gal
Alcos, cape	18a 20 lb	Olive	1.25@3.00 gal
Alum	3 @ 3½ lb	Opium	6.25@6.50 lbs
Ammonia	16a 18 lb	Pitch Burgundy	12a15 lb
Ammonia, Aq	25a 30 lb	Potash, Bi Carb	25 @ 30 lb
Carb	20a 22 lb	Chlorate	32a 40 lb
Arnica, Flow	20a 22 @	Iodide	2.75@3.00 lb
Asafoetida	20a 25 @	Permanganate	30a 40 lb
Balm, Colombo	90a 95 @	Prussiate	30a 35 lb
Canada	90a 95 @	Quinine	2.30@2.40 oz
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50 lb
Bi, Sub car	2.75a3.00 lb	Root, Gentian	12a 15 @
Bi, Sub Nit	2.00a2.10 lb	Ginseng	3.00a3.50 lb
Blue Mass	45 lb	Ipecac P.	1.85 lb
Blue Vitriol	11a12 lb	Jalap	1.25 lb
Borax, ref'd	16a 17 lb	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50 lb
Brim., Roll	4a 5½ lb	Root, Gent.	8 a12 lb
Flor. sulp	4a 6 lb	Gin. E. I.	17 @
Bromine	1.25 lb	Gin. Jam.	27 lb
Calomel Am	1.15 lb	Ipecac P.	1.85 lb
Camphor Ref	60a 65 lb	Jalap	1.25 lb
Canwood	8a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger	50 lb	Root, Pink	1.00a1.50 lb
Rom	60 lb	Sar. Hond	55 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.50 lb	Sar. Mex	28 lb
Chloroform	1.00a1.15 lb	Sabaga	1.00a1.25 lb
Cinchonidia	70a 80 lb	Sarsaparilla	20 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Val. Eng	45 lb
Yellow	20a 30 @	Sal. Soda	2½ lb
Cochineal	70a 80 lb	Saffron Am	80a 90 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tart	45a 50 lb	Epsom	2a 3 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2½a 4 lb
Dovers Pd'r	1.50a1.60 lb	Rochelle	35 lb
Ergot	2.00 lb	Soda	2a 3½ lb
Ether, Nit	45a 48 lb	Seed, Can'y	14a 15 lb
Sul	45a 48 lb	Cardam	2.00 lb
Ex. Leg'd	13½a14 lb	Hemp	7½ @ 8 lb
Liqu. Cal	32a 45 lb	Mustard	8a 10 lb
Teal	20a 30 lb	Rape	2½a 3 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I	22a 24 lb
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Flaxev	2½ lb
Bowers'	35 lb	Shellac	45a 60 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
E. F.	1.00a1.20 lb	White	10a 12 lb
Iodine	4.00a4.25 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	85 oz	Bi Carb	4a 5 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 8 lb	Strych. Cry	2.35a3.00 oz
Logwood	2½a 3½ lb	Pulv	2.30a2.75 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead	24a 28 oz
Morph. Sul	80a1.00 oz	Sulphate	45a 50 lb
Carb	45 lb	Var. Comch	1.65a4.00 gal
Manna, Flo	40 lb	Copal	1.12a2.00 gal
Mercury	4.35a4.40 lb	Damar	1.65a1.80 gal
Nit. Silver	56 oz	Japan	75a1.10 gal
Opium	6.00a6.80 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Powd	8.25a8.40 lb	Whiting	2a 2½ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1876.

The Crude market was very irregular to-day, prices fluctuating from 9c to 7cts. per bbl. United was quoted at 8½, 7¾, and immediate shipment from $1.85a1.92½. It looks as if the "bulls" and "bears" were both at work, although, (possibly, it is all illegitimate. Refined continues quiet and devoid of anything really new or important to which reference has not previously been made; there appears to be little or nothing doing, and prices have undergone but little change for several days. Philadelphia, delivery quoted at 13¾; New York quoted at 13¾; on cars here, 10¾a10¼.

The Parrel market continues dull but unchanged; countries, $1.15; city make, $1.20.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co	35
Standard O. Co	Warden, F. & Co	5
Citizens Oil Co	J. B. Tilford	50
W. P. Logan & Co	W. P. Logan & Co	50
Total		1,30

Chicago Lumber Market.

We clip the following from the *Tribune*: The largest fleet of the season was offered at the sale docks yesterday. In the morning about 29 cargoes were counted, all hailing from the east shore of the lake, communication with Green Bay ports being still interrupted by the ice. Only a few mills have started up yet, and most of the lumber now arriving was cut last fall, and the receipts are likely to be small until next month. Yesterday the market was dull and weak. Several dealers were looking about, but envinced little desire to take hold at the prices asked, claiming that they were not pressed to buy as their stocks were ample for the present local and country demand. Piece stuff was slow at $9.00, the asking price, and inch lumber sold at $10a12, 12½. Common inch was chiefly inquired for at $10a11. Lath sold at $1.80, and shingles were quoted at $2.50a3.00.

At the yards a moderate business was reported at irregular prices. Following are the revised quotations:

First and second clear	$40.00a
Third clear—4 inch	33.00a
Third clear—thick	35.00a
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00a32.00
Clear siding—first and second	17.50a18.00
First common siding	15.00a16.00
Flooring—first common—dressed	20.00a
Flooring—second common—dressed	21.50a24.00
Box boards—A	25.00a
Box boards—B	25.00a
A stock boards—10 and 12 inch	30.00a33.00
B stock boards	23.00a25.00
C stock boards	15.00a
Fencing	12.50a
Common lumber—16 feet and under	11.00a
Joists and scantling—20 to 24 ft	12.00a15.00
Lath	1.80a
A shingles	2.60a 2.90
Shingles on track	2.40a 2.62½

Exports From the Seaboard.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end'g April 22, '76.	Week end'g April 15, '76.	W'k end'g April 24, '75.
Flour, brls	54,360	54,541	47 449
Wheat, bu	787,023	744,700	630,000
Corn, bu	945,374	897,900	747,612
Rye, bu		14,827	5,249
Barley, bu	15,499		
Pork, brls	4,858	4,862	2,920
Lard, ₱	2,437,628	4,420,155	1,723,168
Bacon, ₱	6,005,347	4,072,100	2,294,128

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 26.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1.32; No. 1 white Michigan $1.45; extra do. $1.55. Corn unchanged. Barley firm and quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 90c; No. 2 Bay $1.05.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 26, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm; common to choice western shipping extra $4@5; good to fancy family brands $5.25@6.62½; Minnesota $6@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat stood strong at inside prices; No. 1 spring $1.10½; No. 2 99¾@99¾c spot; $1 seller May; $1.08¾@1.09 seller June, closed at $1.01¾ seller June; No. 3 90½c; rejected 80c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 46¼c spot; 46¾c seller June. Oats dull; No. 2 32c spot or seller May. Rye firm at 64½c. Barley dull; 60c spot; 87½c seller May.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $21 spot; $20.95@20.97½ seller May; $21.20 seller June; $21.45 seller July. Lard dull and lower; $13.05@13.10 spot; $13.05@13.07½ seller May; $13.22½@13.25 seller June. Bulk meats firm at 9@11¾@12¼c.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at $1.07.

On Call Board Wheat was ½c higher. Corn ⅛c lower. Oats unchanged. Pork lower; $21.90 May; $21.05 June. Lard easier; $13.05@13.07½ May; $13.22½ June.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Flour slightly in buyers' favor; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.10@4.50; common to good $4.90@5.25; good to choice $5.30@5.70; white wheat extra $5.75@7.75; extra Ohio $4.50@5.90; St. Louis $5.25@9. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal firm. Wheat: at the closing holders were more disposed to realize; receipts 92,000 bush; No. 1 spring $1.30@1.34; ungraded spring $1.16; No 2 Chicago nominal at $1.19@1.22; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.28. Rye firm; State 95@96c. Barley steady at 90@91c. Malt firm. Corn steady and a shade firmer; receipts 79,000 bush; No grade 60¾@61¼c; on steamer 65¼c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts 27,-000 bush. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; jobbing at 15¾@19¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7 9-16@7 11-16c; prime 7⅞@8c. Molasses and Rice firm. Petroleum dull; crude 7¾@8c; refined 13¼@13¾c; cases 17¾@21c. Turpentine dull at 37c. Rosin dull and nominal. Eggs firm; western 16@17c. Pork dull at $21.25@21.50. Beef quiet; pickled hams 12c; long clear western 12¾c; city 12¾c. Lard dull at $13.30@13.65. Butter firm; western 20@22c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet and firm at $1.11¾.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Clover seed 16@17½c. Timothy $2.50@2.75. Flax seed $1.40. Petroleum nominal; 13¾c refined; 10¾c crude. Flour quiet; no demand, except for better grades; extra $4.25@5; Wisconsin and Minn. family $5.75@6.60; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $6@6.75; high grades $7.25. Wheat inactive; Pennsylvania red $1.50; amber $1.52@1.53; white $1.45; western sprouted, common and fair $1@1.07. Rye 87c. Corn dull; yellow 52@56c; steamer 60c; sail 62c. Oats; white 45@50c; mixed 42@45c. Pork $21.25@ 21.50. Lard 13¾@14¼c. Whisky $1.12 western. Butter slow; New York and Bradford county extras 30@32c; Pennsylvania prints; western extras 30@32c; fair to good 25@28c; rolls; western extras 29@31c; firsts 26 @28c. Cheese steady; New York fancy 12¾@14c; fair to good 10@12¾c. Eggs firm; western fresh 16 @17c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 western red $1.50@ 1.52; Pennsylvania red $1.56. Corn fairly active and firm; white 50@51c; western mixed nominal at 48@47c. Hay steady; Pennsylvania and Maryland $21@25. Pork dull at $21. Bulk shoulders 11½@11¾c; clear rib 13¾c loose. Bacon: shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 13@13¼c. Hams 18@18c. Lard: refined 14¾@14¾c. Petroleum dull and nominal. Butter firm and unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Sugar, Molasses, Flour and Cornmeal unchanged. Corn dull and lower; 60@62c. Oats quiet; choice Galena 46c. Bran quiet at 75c. Hay quiet; prime $16; choice $20@21. Pork dull at $22.75. Dry salt meats dull at 8¾@12¾@12¾c. Bacon dull and easier; 9¾, 12¾@13c. Lard unchanged. Hams steady; choice sugar cured 13¾@14½c, as in size. Coffee and whisky unchanged.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, April 26.—Refined petroleum 27½f.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Cotton dull and depressed at 6¾@6 7-16d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export and 5,000 bales American. California white wheat average 9s 7d@9s 10d; club 9s 11d@10s 1d; red spring 9s 9½@10s. Flour 23@24s. Corn 26¼@ 26¾s. Barley 34s. Cheese 61¾s. Lard 59¾s. Refined petroleum 11¼d; spirits 8¼d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Cotton quiet and weak at 12¼c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat in fair demand at $1.12@1.25. Corn steady at 46@ 46½c. Oats dull at 37@38c. Barley and Rye firm. Pork dull at $21.25@21.50. Lard easier at 14c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9½c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 11¾c. Bacon dull and nominal. Whisky quiet and firm; $1.07.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 26.—Flour steady; western superfine $4.00@4.25; common extras $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5.50@7; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6.00@ 7.25; Illinois $6.25@8.25; St. Louis $6.50@9.00; fancy Minnesota $7.25@8.50. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 67@71c. Oats: mixed to No. 2 white 46@48c; rejected 42@44c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 26.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1.37; No. 1 white Michigan $1.25¾; No. 2 $1.18; amber Michigan $1.37; rejected red 88c. Corn quiet and steady; high mixed spot and seller April 54c; seller May 52c; seller June 50c; old 55c; low mixed 51c. Oats dull; No. 2 35c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Cotton in fair demand, but at lower rates; 12¼c. Flour firm at $3.25@ 5.75. Wheat quiet; $1.37@1.38. Corn firm at 45¾ @45¾c. Oats dull at 32½c. Rye dull at 74c. Barley firm at $1.00. Provisions dull and nominal.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Cotton dull at 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; red $1.30. Corn steady and firm at 45@46c. Oats dull at 30@32. Barley firm and unchanged. Provisions: transactions limited; prices unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1.07.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.19; hard $1.25; No. 2 $1.03; No. 3 92½c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 51½c. Oats dull; No. 2 white Rye firm; No. 1 70c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring 90c; No. 3 51½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—Cotton in fair demand; irregular; 12@12¼c; sales of 1,800 bales; receipts 625 bales; shipments 1,000 bales. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 14@15c. Bacon quiet; 8¾, 11¾@13½c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Beeves: receipts 2,340 head, against 2,220 the same time last week; quality medium to good; demand active for light and medium grades; prices 1@1½c higher; fairly heavy steers, with sustained prices for better qualities, and an advance of 4c on medium and fair; best one load of all prime cows sold at 7,450 pounds sold at 11¾c; choice Cherokee common to good native steers, 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, sold at days 2,400 head, against 2,500 the same time last week; market fairly active at an advance of 1c per pound; extreme range of prices to choice clipped 11¾@11¾c; common to choice unshorn 6@8c. Swine: receipts for two days 6,360 against 6,950 the same time last week; two car loads light Ohio hogs the only ones offered; nominal.

BUFFALO, April 26.—Cattle: receipts 1,377 head; total for the week 4,939; receipts of the most arrivals through consignments; sales of only 25 cars; prices well maintained; yards about bare of stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,000 head; total for the week 6,800 head; market moderately active; sales of 1,600 head, of which 800 were for foreign exportation, at strong last week's prices; Hogs: receipts 1,500 head; total for the week 6,900 head; market active for good Yorkers at $8.35@8.50; one car load medium heavy at $8.25.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Cattle: market dull and prices a shade lower; very best 5@6c; first quality 4½@4¾c; second quality 3¾@4c; most thin steers, oxen and cows 3¾@4c, with most sales at 4½@4¾c; receipts 1,250; sales 1,187. Hogs: dull and heavy; prices 5c lower; range 8@8 11c; receipts 4,674. Sheep dull and unchanged; rates range from 4@5c; inferior to extras 6c; receipts 3,319. lambs; demand fair at 8@9c.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Cattle: receipts 4,000 head; market dull and lower; common to fair steers $2.75@2.62½; butchers $3.00@3.75; feeders $3.50@ 4.00; fair to good shipping $4.00@4.30; shipping steers 1,149 lbs. average $4.50; hogs: receipts 12,000 head; market dull; 10c lower for light and mixed; mixed $7.50@ 7.60; bacon $7.60@7.75; shipping $7.70@7.90; Philadelphia $8.00@8.25; shipments 4,000 head. Sheep: receipts 1,600 head; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Hogs 5@10c lower; light shipping $7.60@7.80. Yorkers $7.75@7.85; bacon $7.80@7.90; butchers $7.85@7.95. Cattle: steady; good to choice native steers 4½@5¼c; medium to fair 4@4¼c; inferior steers 3¾@4c.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Hogs steady; common to good light $7@7.75; fair to good heavy $7.80 @8.00.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 700

DAILY GAZETTE: THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1876.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are falling barometer, increasing southerly winds, warmer and cloudy weather.

Amusements To-night.

Pittsburgh Opera House—E. A. Sothern as *David Garrick*.

Trimble's Varieties—An olio of songs, dances, farce &c.

Henry & Co.'s Second Opening.

The attention of dealers, milliners and others is directed to the second opening, to take place to-day, at the wholesale rooms of Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co., No. 77 and 79 Market street, of a superb assortment of French Pattern Hats and Bonnets, Straw and Silk Millinery Goods, etc. These goods have been selected with great care, are of the latest and most fashionable styles, are of extra value, and unsurpassed in extent and variety. Intending buyers would do well to call early and secure choice lots.

A Confidence Game.

Night before last three men stayed all night at Fred. Crone's saloon, No. 684 Penn avenue, paid their bill in the morning and last evening returned, and entering the bar-room ordered supper. Crone went back to give the order, and when he returned men said they would go down street and be back for supper soon. Shortly after they had Crone discovered that a pocket-book that was in the bar-room drawer was gone also. It contained $85 in money and Crone's naturalization papers. Somebody else ate the suppers.

Funerals by Railway.

Under this caption we made mention in a recent issue of this paper of a proposed public cemetery, to be reached by railway from Union Depot.

The enterprise has already taken quite definite shape, and is, in another column, fully presented to the public.

However opinions may differ as to how soon such an institution will be an absolute necessity to all large cities, there can be little doubt in any one's mind that it is only a question of a few years more or less. As to the particular scheme in question, we can freely say that it bears evidence on its face of being well considered in all its bearings, and we think all who carefully examine it will concur in this view.

The Knife on Carson Street.

A fight occurred on Carson street, near Eighth street, South Side, yesterday afternoon that narrowly escaped ending in a homicide. Two young men, one named Annan and the other Gearing were quarreling and cursing in the street, and suddenly a shout went up from one of them "I am stabbed." They immediately separated, and an examination was made of the one who believed himself cut, and it was discovered that though his clothing was cut through the knife had escaped his flesh. It was Gearing upon whom the knife had been used. He resides out of town, and the cause of the fight between himself and Annan did not transpire. A few hours after the affray officer H. B. McCurry captured Annan and locked him up in the Twenty-first street police station, where he is held for a hearing before Deputy Mayor Schaffer.

"SHE'LL BE RUINED!"

A Wife's Frantic Grief Over a Brother-in-law's Marriage.

Last evening a policeman on Fifth avenue extension heard terrible screams coming from Chase's house. On duty bound he sought the cause, and found a woman in one of the houses tearing her hair, ranting, raving and screaming. The moment she saw the blue-coated conservator of the peace, he exclaimed "O, policeman, my sister is going to get married, and I can't stop her! She'll be ruined! She'll be ruined!" The policeman calmed her enough to gather from her that the man she was about to be married to her (the screamer's) husband's brother, and although she had done all she could to prevent it, the two were determined upon joining hearts, hands and fortune. The latter being fully told by 000 was the principal cause of the hysterical demonstration. The blue-coated gentleman could offer her no advice, however, except that it would be well for her to moderate her grief so as not to alarm the whole city, as she had already done the neighborhood.

THE TEST TO BE MADE.

Allegheny Water Committee Assumes the Duty—It Will Cost $1,200, But Must Get the Price.

A special meeting of the Water Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. James Callery presiding. It was for the purpose of taking some further action in regard to testing the *Lowry* pumping engine. The sub-committee appointed to arrange the matter reported that they had not been able to complete the arrangements, and they submitted the communications received by them from Mr. *Lowry* and Mr. Hemphill, appointing judges. On motion of Mr. McGinley the communication was laid on the table, and Mr. Hemphill's placed on file. After a lengthy discussion, during which Mr. Hemphill, who was stated that if the city would made the test it would cost between $1,000 and $1,200, the committee resolved, on motion of Mr. Drum, to nominate persons and elect its own judges. The gentlemen nominated were F. Slataper, Chief Engineer of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.; Charles Davis, City Engineer; Reuben Miller, of Miller, Barr & Parkin; Mr. Nichols, and Mr. Durgin, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works. On proceeding to a ballot, Mr. Slataper received eight votes, Mr. Davis two votes, Mr. Miller seven votes, Mr. Nichols four votes and Mr. Durgin two votes. Messrs. Slataper, Miller and Durgin were declared elected. It was agreed that the judges should fix the time for the test.

Messrs. McNaugher & Co. were directed to proceed with the puddling of the eastern compartment of the water basin and to have it done by June 10th.

A communication was received from Messrs. Gibson & Riddle protesting against the awarding of the contract for furnishing miscellaneous castings to Thos. Carlin, but no action was taken on it.

Messrs. James Marshall & Co. declined to receive the contract for making the sleeves and branch pipes at 4½ cents per ton per pound, and the contract was awarded to Wm. Smith & Sons at three and one-fourth cents for sleeves and three and one-eighth for branch pipes.

Adjourned.

A NEW MOVE.

The Security Trust Company Asked to Come Forward and Settle Its Accounts Under a Plea of Fraud on Its Part.

In the Clerk's office of the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, a bill in equity was filed by the First National Bank of the Republic, of Boston, Mass.; the First National Bank of Connellsville, Pa.; the First National Bank of Lynn, Mass.; the First National Bank of St. Clairsville, Ohio; the First National Bank of Cleveland; the National Bank of Wooster, Ohio; the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and several other banks, and James Gardner, L. J. Sommers & Son, and other individuals, against the directors and trustees of the Security Trust Company. The petitioners are creditors and stockholders of the defunct company. The allegations are that the defendants, under pretended authority of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, formed "The Security Safe Deposit, Trust and Guarantee Company," the object of the association being as stated by them to receive deposits and loan money upon approved real estate security only. Relying upon such representations deposits were made, said defendants various sums of money, and at the time of the suspension of the Company there was due to plaintiffs on account of such deposits an aggregate of $165,000. The orators further allege that the company was not legally organized according to the act of incorporation, because, first, that subscriptions of stock were not taken by the corporators named in the act, but by one of the defendants, James T. Brady. Second, that the sum of $50,000 required by the act was not paid in. Third, that a large amount of stock was subscribed by defendants and others and no consideration paid therefor, and many of the instance of Brady became nominal owners of shares in order to give credit to the company. Fourth, that Brady was allowed to hold and represent a large amount of stock. Fifth, that they were not authorized to do a banking business in Pittsburgh. Sixth, that though they held themselves out as transacting a banking business at No. 64 Wood street, they allowed Brady to use a large portion of the funds in his private bank.

Therefore the plaintiffs pray for equitable relief, and ask that the defendants may be compelled to account to them for all the money lost by reason of negligent and fraudulent management, and that they be ordered and directed to pay to the assignee, George A. Berry, the amount of money so lost. Messrs. John Barton, Weir & Gibson, and Slagle & Wiley are petitioners' counsel.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

Removal.

M. T. HEGKERT,
Merchant Tailor,
has removed from
No. 47 North Diamond street, to
124 FEDERAL STREET.

Why Freeze

When you can have the best family Lump Coal delivered *for* 7½ cents.
SAMUEL C. GRIER & Co.

Views.

Persons desiring Photographic Views of their residences should call on
ROSSFORD,
Sixth street. His facilities are unexcelled.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.
(Before Judge McCandless.)

Ralph Martindale, bankrupt. Order made for the private sale of personal property.

Leon and Nathan Rheinstrom each made applications for discharge from bankruptcy. Final hearing before Register Willard on the 24th prox.

Frank M. Sawer, bankrupt. Injunction granted against Michael Weis et al.

Wm. Ruff, bankrupt. Motion for an injunction against W. H. Ruff et al. Argued and decision of Court reserved.

H. H. Hull, bankrupt. Hearing on the rule to show cause why the injunction against Jesse Fries should not be dissolved was continued to the 12th prox.

Henry M. Stelzer, debtor. Petition for discontinuance of proceedings referred to Register Rogers to ascertain if there is the statutory number and amount of creditors joined the petition for bankruptcy.

Armstrong & Owen, bankrupts. Order made for trial at May term on the questions of fact presented.

J. E. Baker, bankrupt. Rule granted to show cause why assignment to Samuel Dixon should not be declared null and void, and why he should not surrender bankrupt's estate, account for moneys, &c.

John Emmel, bankrupt, Allegheny. Assignee's report confirmed absolute.

James Ruthford, bankrupt, Allegheny. On petition of Alex. Bradley, order made granting leave to purchase certain mortgage given to bankrupt by Levi P. Duff.

Wm. Jones, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made for a meeting of creditors on the 16th prox. before Register Shafer.

I. Willard Grubbs, bankrupt, city; on petition of James H. Hopkins, Esq. order granted on George I. Whitney, assignee, to show cause why he should not have leave to issue a writ of *sci. fa.* returnable.

John Emmel, bankrupt, Allegheny. Petition of Robert Dilworth, tax collector, presented. Order made referring same to Register Shafer.

Howard Greer, bankrupt, Beaver county. Petition of bankrupt for exemptions, and rule to show cause why the same should not be set apart, &c., referred to Register Knox.

David McDonald, bankrupt, city. Motion to refer specifications of objection to discharge, for Register to take testimony, &c., refused and specifications ordered for trial at May term.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, bankrupts, city. On petition of the Citizens' National Bank, this city, creditors, rule was granted on bankrupts to show cause why they should not amend their petition, by joining Geo. W. Cass and the Cambria Iron Company as general partners in said firm. Returnable May 26.

Edward Dyer, of Covington, Tioga county, filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Alber Shipman, grocer, of Allegheny city, filed a similar petition.

Common Pleas No. 1.
(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

Peter Ivory for use of John Lutton vs Anthony H. Kohl. Verdict for plaintiff for $4,989.64.

W. C. Cooke vs. Murphy & Hamilton. Verdict for plaintiff for $205.24.

David Hutchison in right of his wife Mary vs. Nicholas Pfrasinger et ux., Henry Best, Evan Jones and Geo. W. Credo. Action in ejectment. Verdict for plaintiffs for all the lots except one, subject to decision of Court on a question of law reserved.

Rebecca Jane Girty by her next friend vs. James Daniel Girty. Libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the voluntary assignment of Leopold Heilbroner vs. Julius Adler, the assignee's report was approved and filed.

C. S. Fetterman extr., of W. P. Fetterman, deceased, vs. Michael O'Hara et ux. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,627.99, subject to decision of Court on question of law reserved.

Ralph Johnson vs. Thos. A. Briggs, executor. Jurors withdrawn and case continued.

J. Owens, for use of Holmes & Co. vs. James H. Snodgrass. On trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

McArthur vs. Armstrong.
Jackson vs. Jones.
McCully vs. Conway.
Bee vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.
Willoughby vs. McGinnis.
McKibbin vs. Blair Iron Works.
Murtland vs. Same.
Reynolds vs. McClure.
Osterloh et al., vs. Koerner et al.
Breman vs. Williams.
Madley et al., vs. Gerwig.
McDonald et al., vs. Patterson.
Douglass vs. McMurray.
Becker vs. Kraps.
Duncan et al., vs. Bracken.
McNeill et al., vs. Briggs et al.

Common Pleas No. 2.
(Before Judges Ewing & White.)

John Britten et ux. vs. F. Bese et al., previously reported. Still on trial.

James Gibson vs. Mary Chase Caswell and Robert Caswell, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for 6¼ cents damages, and costs.

Conrad Dietrick vs. Stephen Bittner, previously reported. Jury withdrawn and judgment of compulsory *non suit* entered, with leave to move Court in *banc* to take it off.

David R. Kuhn and his wife, Elizabeth, in right of the latter, vs. John Miskimmyer. Verdict for defendant.

Josephine Remline vs. John Meyers. Verdict for defendant.

W. J. Morgan vs. Philip Beaumont. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Straub vs Domenec, trustee.
Graw vs. Mellon vs Mitzel.
Kelly vs. McKee and Isiondin.
Hadley vs. Negley & Co.
Workman & Davis vs. Hardtmeyer.
Knight vs. Fox & Co.
Mendell vs. Long et al.
Dhrew vs. McKee et al.
Balph, for use, vs. Hahn.
Dravo vs. Uuldy.
Miller vs. McDonald & Drew.
Ballman vs. Creider.
Gillespie vs. Coleman & Means.

Criminal Court.
(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

Fred. Bowers was convicted of false pretences.

John Myer was acquitted of larceny by bailee.

M. J. Clark was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Mary Jane Hays, Michael Hays and Patrick Williams were acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, but directed to pay half the costs, and the prosecutor, Catharine Reilly to pay the rest.

Mary Jane Hays was acquitted of a similar charge in which Mary Kennedy was prosecutor, and the costs were divided.

Oliver Downs was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the costs divided. Anna Davis was prosecutor.

Mary A. and Bridget McGwiggin were acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

Frank Hall was acquitted of false pretences, and the prosecutor, J. C. McCormick, directed to pay costs.

Francis Graff, same charge, same record, W. A. Logan, prosecutor.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

F. Bowers,	L. Lougher (3),
W. McCune,	J. Bryan,
R. H. Caughey,	G. R. Snelling (2),
J. O'Hara et al.,	P. Welch et al.,
T. P. Hilman,	M. Haas,
A. Logan,	Wm. Rodgers,
E. Logan,	J. Crilley,
W. M. Brown et al.,	J. C. Doolan,
(2)	W. J. Laney,
D. Jackson et al.,	J. Daley,
C. Keifer,	John Griffin,
H. Lang,	J. Benkert,
T. Johnston,	J. Brogan,
H. Pollett (5),	J. Ranher.

Orphans' Court.
(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Upon his own petition, an order was made for the discharge of Thomas T. Davis, guardian of the minor children of Walter J. Vaux, deceased, upon payment into court of balance in his hands.

Estate of Mary Fanzmeier, deceased. Sale of real estate confirmed absolute, and administrator directed to make deed.

Estate of George Black, deceased. Petition of Frederick Lind for the specific performance of contract of sale. Decree made.

Henry C. and Richard L. Tease, minors. George W. Tease chosen and appointed guardian, to give bond in $75,000.

Widows' appraisements were presented and approved *nisi* in the estates of Benjamin Miller, deceased, and Henry Schover, deceased.

Estate of Ambrose McClurg, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Estate of George Baier, deceased. Same record.

Estate of Sarah Cassilly, deceased. Same record.

Estate of G. M. Zweidinger, deceased. Argument on exceptions to executrix's account heard and continued.

Court Brevities.

JAMES LEE, convicted of assault and battery upon Lieutenant Johnson, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Kirkpatrick to pay one thousand dollars fine, and to imprisonment in the Workhouse for one year—the utmost limit of the law. In passing sentence His Honor remarked that it was only by the skill of his counsel that the prisoner had escaped conviction of felonious assault and battery, and that had he been so convicted, he would have been sentenced to the utmost limit of the law—two thousand dollars fine and seven years to the Penitentiary.

The petition filed in the United States District Court yesterday, by the Citizens' National Bank, for a rule upon Messrs. Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, to show cause why they should not amend their petition by joining Geo. W. Cass, Esq., and the Cambria Iron Company as general partners of said firm is an unusual move. The bank is creditor of the firm to the amount of $35,000, and the petition recites numerous facts to prove that Cass and the Cambria Iron Company were general partners in the firm, and the indebtedness was incurred with that understanding. The rule was granted, and is made returnable on the 26th prox.

Large Ejectment Suit.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday afternoon, Samuel S. Brown, James Ward and Lizzie B., his wife; Jas. Schoonmaker and Alice B., his wife; James H. Brown, Charles S. Brown, and Wm. Henry Brown commenced suit in ejectment against James Shaw and William Plum, to recover eighteen acres of land in Versailles township. The landed is bounded on one side by the Pittsburgh and Connelsville railroad, and is worth about $30,000. The defendants have been in possession since April, 1872, and, of course, assert their legal right to the property.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Allegheny Councils this evening.

····The meeting of the stockholders of the Tarentum Camp Ground will be held to-day.

····Sam. Sanford's minstrels appear again at the Academy of Music next Monday night.

····The Pittsburgh Barge Club is arranging a regatta to inaugurate the boating season. An elegant silver cup will be the prize.

····John Powers was discharged from the city police force yesterday for indulging in too extensive a jamboree over the birth of a son. It got him into trouble with Pat. McGee, and both were arrested.

····Messrs. Fox, Neeb and Dickson, of the Police Committee, made a visit of inspection to the city station houses last night. They are unanimously of the opinion that the perfume which these institutions exhale is horrible.

····Yesterday a tramp, hailing from Pittsburgh, whose name is Edward O'Connor was struck by the locomotive of a freight train near Elizabeth Furnace and received injuries that will be likely to prove fatal. He was taken to Altoona.

····Chief of Police Harris, of Johnstown, telegraphed to Chief Hartzell to hold the boys who were arrested on Monday night at Hawkin's station with a quantity of supposed stolen tobacco in their possession. Officer P. Rodgers last night reached the city and took the offenders back to Johnstown.

····The residence of Mrs. A. W. Black, at Sewickley, was robbed a day or two ago by a colored domestic of $100 worth of jewelry, laces, napkin rings, &c. The woman was arrested, and the articles recovered, but Mrs. Black declined to prosecute, and the prisoner was released on her own recognizance.

····The prison opened its doors yesterday to receive Michael Carey, who stole a $240 gold watch on Tuesday night, at Dhrew's hotel, from Alexander Wernitt, who has earned the sobriquet of the "Big Bonanza" because of the lavish manner in which he spends his money. The watch was found in Carey's stocking.

····At yesterday's meeting of the Humane Society the record of Superintendent Street showed that one chicken fighter had recently paid a fine of ten dollars and costs, and that thirteen additional suits have been instituted against other parties who will persist in compelling the gallinaceous birds to slaughter each other's eyes out.

····Cyrus Donaldson simulated intoxication on Tuesday night. He got a raftsman in a dark alley near Sixth street, and while talking to him in a maudlin sort of a way attempted at the same time to pick his pocket. It was a neat game, but Officer Mannell saw through it, and yesterday Donaldson was committed for trial.

····Several guns have been recently stolen from the ordnance department of the Duquesne Greys. One was found in the possession of a man who said he had purchased it at the close of the war. Inasmuch as the weapons were worth $1870 it is hoped, in the interest of truth, that he referred to the more recent war between the Italians and miners at Beuna Vista.

····Chief Hartzell has received a telegram from Arthur Macedo, one of Don Pedro's suite, asking if there is a young lady named Fannie McManus in a convent in this city, stating that he would desire to communicate some information to the young lady when the imperial party passes through this city upon their return from the Pacific coast. Chief Hartzell has made diligent inquiry of the Catholic authorities, but there is no person of that name in a convent here.

····Wm. Knee, a McKeesport constable, yesterday brought down an insane man named Andrew Pechlin, and worked to incarcerate him in the county jail. He was informed by Warden Smith that the man could not be received. The constable therefore went before Squire McMasters and made information against Franklin for disorderly conduct. A commitment upon that charge was made out, and the man was lodged in jail. Later in the day the matter was brought to the attention of Judge Kirkpatrick, and he made the requisite order for the transfer of Franklin to the Dixmont Asylum, whither he was conveyed.

PERSONAL.

***Dr. M. S. Hulings, a well known South Side physician, died yesterday morning at his residence in the Twenty-sixth ward.

***Mr. George Howe, last week elected Assistant Superintendent of the Reform School, has resigned because the duties of the position are to arduous.

***Mr. John D. Roddy, of the Fayette county bar, was yesterday admitted to practice in the Courts of this county. The same privilege was extended to Albert C. Johnston, of Armstrong county.

***A number of railroad officials, among whom were Frank Thompson, General Manager; G. Clinton Gardner, General Superintendent, and Mr. Lehman, Superintendent of the Philadelphia division, and Mr. McCrea, of the middle division, were in the city yesterday, on an inspecting excursion. They went out over the West Penn road in the afternoon.

A Successful Operation.

About two months ago Dr. T. F. Frank, of 140 Penn avenue, operated on a Mrs. Margaret Marshall, of Enon Valley, Pa., for cancer of the left breast, by an electric process, known by doctors as "Electrolysis," or chemical decomposition by the electric current. The lady is sixty-seven years old. The cancer had existed for two years, and her case had been pronounced by able medical men as incurable by the ordinary methods of surgery and medicine. By this process the cancer was removed in a few minutes. The patient recovered rapidly and has ever since enjoyed good health.

Dr. Monroe, of Mercer, Pa., had his attention drawn to this particular method which had proved so successful, and carefully investigated the circumstances attending the case, and became satisfied with the truthfulness with which it had been described. A week ago this conscientious physician sent one of his patients, the wife of the Rev. G. Kranz, of New Hamburg, Mercer county, Pa., to Dr. Frank for the cancer of the right breast. The operation was performed by Dr. Frank in the presence of a number of surgeons as a clinic. Mrs. Kranz is doing well, and is in a fair way of recovery. Dr. Frank is a physician of many years' extensive and successful practice in the city of Buffalo, New York, and is the first to introduce electrical surgery in this city, and is in no way connected with any parties who have preceded him of the same name. The doctor has hundreds of truthful and unsolicited testimonials from patients who have been restored to prime health and vigor by means of his electrical curatives.

Catarrh is a Common Disease, so common that snuffing, spitting, and blowing of the nose meets us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. There is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with Consumption of the Lungs, the disease commences as Catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How important then to give early and prompt attention to a Catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleanses the blood, and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment, and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines with instrument are sold by dealers in medicines. TTHS-S

Stocks at Auction

Friday evening, 28th inst., 7¾ o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's Real Estate and stock sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street;

17	shares	M. & M. National Bank.	
10	"	Citizens'	" "
30	"	Exchange	" "
15	"	People's Insurance Company.	
30	"	Union	" "
75	"	Allemania	" "
25	"	Armenia	" "
75	"	Columbia Oil Co.	
40	"	M. & M. Insurance Co.	
50	"	New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co.	

A perpetual ground rent on Penn avenue, paying $43.75 annually; property rents for $1,200.

A lot on Shady lane 54 feet by 126 feet opposite Dr. Marchant's.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

SPRING STYLE IN HATS.

McCORD & CO.

Are Receiving Daily All the Latest Styles in Hats for Spring wear. No house in the city keeps so great a variety in qualities and prices. Please call and examine, 131 Wood street.

Save 20 Per Cent.

The only certain remedy to make "hard times come no more" is to practice the strictest economy in the purchase of articles of necessity and luxury. One method of doing this is to buy all goods where the most money can be saved in the purchase, and one of the places where this can be done is the Boot and Shoe house of R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny. There is no getting over the fact that Taggart does sell cheaper than any other shoe house in the two cities, and that the saving of twenty cents on the dollar is quite an item. It amounts to at least the saving of 50c to $2 on every pair of boots or shoes sold.

Just Received.

A splendid line of Silk Sacques, and everything new and desirable in Spring Dress Goods, at H. J. Lynch's, 96 Market street.

IDLEWOOD CEMETERY.

Funerals by Railway.

It must be apparent to every one that the question "How shall great cities dispose of their dead?" cannot be satisfactorily answered by any of the proposed devices for their *destruction* by "cremation" or any other rapid process of decomposition. All the instincts of our nature recoil from any such suggestion.

It is not by a departure from a custom having its sanction in the sacred and profane history, as well as in the earliest traditions of our race, that we shall solve the problem. But rather in simply adapting the observance of the custom to the changed conditions of city life as it exists to-day, and as on other occasions employing the railway car. There is no other solution. The cemetery of the future *must be* accessible from all parts and surroundings of the city by railway.

The reasons for this inevitable conclusion are many and sufficient. It is a question of but a brief time when sanitary and business conditions will again compel the abandonment of further interments within the boundaries of the present city limits. Already has encompassed the more important of our existing cemeteries, if it shall not be even required to remove the dead, as was the case but recently with the graveyards once far outside the earlier city limits. And it will perhaps be a briefer time when the surphurous and acrid vapors of our thousand furnaces will not only destroy the vegetation, but will corrode the very marble monuments themselves, and make it impossible to preserve the present beauty of these establishments even if their continuance otherwise be tolerated.

And, from an economic point of view, the steadily increasing cost of the necessarily limited space available takes the ownership of even a single "lot" out of the reach of the average family, and the cost of "carriage hire" compels all but the very wealthy to limit the number of attendant funeral guests, or to entail on themselves a tax which deprives them of the ability to care for their graves as they would desire. And again, the time required and the delays incident to this mode of transit prevents many, especially business men, from attending the funeral obsequies of any but their immediate relatives.

It is the mission of the locomotive to change all this. In many cities the change has been accomplished with the most gratifying results. Why shall Pittsburgh, with her peculiar situation especially requiring and especially suited to this step in progress, longer delay in taking it?

In the belief that it will satisfy all these considerations, and other of importance not adverted to, it has been determined to organize an association to establish and maintain

A PUBLIC CEMETERY TO BE REACHED BY RAILWAY, AT IDLEWOOD,

on the P. C. & St. L. Railway, in Chartiers township, six miles from Union Depot, and about three miles drive from the end of the new Point bridge.

Its projectors understand full well that the present is a most unfavorable time to inaugurate any new enterprise, if it requires large investments or large future obligations, and desiring to perfectly *assure the immediate* and *complete success* of their undertaking, having arranged its basis so as to *perfectly avoid both of these difficulties.*

The ABSOLUTE CONTROL of a sufficiently large area (157 acres) and perhaps the MOST ELIGIBLE SITE IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

has been secured, *without any present payment of purchase money, and without any obligation to pay within any specified time any specified sum!*

The present owner of the land having agreed to *assume all the risks* which ordinarily would fall on the company. And moreover, CERTAIN provision has been made to *secure beyond a peradventure* an ENDOWMENT

of this company to an amount which cannot be less than $300,000 to $500,000 for the improvement and perpetual preservation of the cemetery. This initial endowment assures the success and future great wealth of this cemetery as a PUBLIC INSTITUTION.

The financial and business basis is otherwise liberal to a degree (it is believed) never before equalled; and while it affords to the present owner of the land a perspective liberal return for his investment and the risks which he alone takes, it secures to a limited number of first purchasers *opportunities of choice and profit rarely found in any business at any time.*

Its plan of government will commend itself to every one. All affairs of the company will be conducted by a board of SEVEN TRUSTEES, to be elected annually by the *owners of lots* within the cemetery.

The whole policy contemplated in the administration of its affairs has in view the establishing at this point of

THE CEMETERY OF THE FUTURE

for these cities. A Necropolis that will, at no distant day, cover its thousand acres, and will remain through all time a possession for a burying place for their people.

And to the end that those anticipations may be at once accepted as of certain realization, every condition calculated to give this institution a broad and deep foundation in the interests and sympathies of the whole community will be immediately made available.

The system of conducting funerals by railway, connecting with all the roads entering Union Depot, and running the coaches thence into the cemetery grounds, will be introduced under conditions that will afford the *fullest opportunity for every manifestation of consideration and respect for the dead*, and will, while providing for a greatly larger concourse of attendant friends, permit a very marked degree of economy in so doing.

The extensive grounds already secured and the vast adjoining acreage on which

THE CITY WILL NEVER ENCROACH,

and which can never have a purchaser in competition with the cemetery *assure the continuance* of such comparatively low prices as will enable those of even moderate means to purchase and beautify areas sufficiently large to afford a "family burying ground" for many generations, while those of greater wealth purchasing larger areas may *improve and embellish them to an extent and in a manner not possible* in cemeteries where the exorbitant prices of "eligible lots" confine the general purchaser to merely ground enough for the graves of his immediate household.

As a substantial and sufficient foundation for the expectations and purposes but briefly exposed in the above, a binding contract has been entered into with Mr. James Bell, the present owner of the land, for part of the land intended to be first included in the cemetery, by which he agrees:

1st. To devote to the purposes of a public cemetery one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land at Idlewood.

2nd. Agreeing that said lands, and all affairs of the cemetery to be established thereon, shall be under the control of seven trustees, to be elected annually by the owners of the lots within the grounds included in the cemetery.

3rd. Binding said Bell to give to the cemetery company FOR ITS ENDOWMENT one-eighth (2000) of all burial lots on his land; said lots to *be selected by the trustees of the cemetery.*

4th. Appropriating to the FURTHER ENDOWMENT of the cemetery one-fifth of the purchase money received for ALL OTHER lots on his land.

5th. The balance of the purchase money to be payable to Bell on conveyance of title for any lots sold by the company. Said purchase money to be represented on the books of the company in as many shares as there are lots—that is, one foot front on Bell's land, and *the company or individual* first subscribers may, in lieu of the lots to which they are entitled, take an equal number of these shares and proportionately share with Bell in the whole purchase money.

6th. Four hundred of the two thousand endowment lots are to be sold to first subscribers at fifty dollars each, to produce a fund of

$20,000, TO BEGIN THE IMPROVEMENT

of the cemetery, under the direction of the trustees. The remaining 1,600 endowment lots, if additional be needed and retained for future disposal, will no doubt realize from five to ten times that price, and with one-fifth of all other sales it would appear reasonable to assume that the total endowment thus provided for in excess of all payments of purchase money cannot be less than

$500,000,

which, with all other income and profits of the company, is to be used for the support, maintenance, extension and perpetual preservation of the cemetery.

Arrangements similar to those of Mr. Beil are in progress and will no doubt be concluded with the owners of adjoining lands sufficient to make the initial quantity over 200 acres, and it is also probable that

CHARTIERS CEMETERY,

adjoining this property, and an already well established institution, will be incorporated with, and in any event it must be substantially a part of the great cemetery to be here established.

Only a brief consideration of the foregoing suggestions and facts, and of the terms of the subscription to be signed by intending purchasers of the first 400 lots, will be necessary to establish the conclusion that this is beyond question THE MOST LIBERAL BUSINESS PROPOSITION EVER MADE IN THIS CITY.

Neither as individuals, nor as corporators, do the subscribers take the risk; *as individuals, they bargain for a direct individual consideration* of many times the value of their subscription; as a corporation, they acquire *as an incident of their organization, and without the payment of any consideration, an invested capital and certain rights* that will endow them, as a public institution, with hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The subscription paper is merely the agreement of the signers, that when the success and full endowment of the cemetery is assured (two facts that must give choice lots a value of at least from $100 to $500), they will then purchase one or more of these choice lots or shares at the minimum price of $50.

On this showing and on these conditions, subscriptions to the amount of

$200,000 ONLY

will be at present received. When that amount is reached the subscribers will be called together to organize and elect trustees. After the organization of the comtees. After the organization of the committee it will be for the trustees chosen by the lot owners to determine on further action.

Subscriptions may be made, either personally or by letter, with

JAS. H. BELL, Idlewood,
R. PATRICK & Co., Bankers, Fifth ave,
J. S. SCULLY, Cash. Diamond Nat. Bank.
J. D. BIGGERT, Ins. Agency, 61 4th ave.
GEO. S. MCKEE, 127 Liberty street.
EDWARD JAY ALLEN, } 127 Fifth ave.
ANDREW PATTERSON, }

PITTSBURGH PRESBYTERY.

An Overture to the General Assembly Implying Rebuke to Dr. Hopkins—The Presbytery on Attractive Advertising of Sermons—Dancing of all Kinds Solemnly Denounced.

The second day's session of the Pittsburgh Presbytery begun this morning at nine o'clock.

Rev. Drs. Swift and Allison appeared as a Committee of the Presbytery of Allegheny to lay before the Presbytery the action taken by them, in which they sought the co-operation of the Sabbath. This action may be briefly stated. The action of Allegheny Presbytery was the adoption and placing in the hands of the committee an overture to the General Assembly, to reiterate and intensify the orthodox doctrine of the Sabbath, in view of the Continental doctrine of the Sabbath, promulgated in Pittsburgh by Dr. Hopkins, of the Cayuga, Ohio, Presbytery.

Leave being granted, the committee presented and read a memorial to the General Assembly on the observances of the Sabbath, and the whole matter was referred to a special committee.

An overture from the Redstone Presbytery, asking that the Pittsburgh Presbytery make a deliverance against all kinds of dancing, private as well as public, was temporarily laid upon the table.

In the afternoon session Mr. Jesse C. Bruce, a licentiate, was examined for installation and ordination, he having received a call from the congregation of Oak Dale.

Dr. Howard from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Allegheny Presbytery regarding the observance of the Sabbath, with particular reference to the case of Dr. Hopkins, reported the following substitute:

Xanthas.	*O.*	R.	*Allegheny.*	*O.*	R.
Keenan, l b....	4	1	Lane, c. f.....	4	1
Denny, 2b.....	2	3	Rose, s. s.....	5	0
Curry, c.....	4	0	Junkin, 3 b.....	3	0
Zoller, l. f.....	3	0	Hamm, l. f.....	2	2
Graham, r f....	3	1	McClosky, c....	3	0
Guise, s. s.....	3	1	Hagan, r. f.....	3	1
Blackmore, p..	2	0	Wilkinson, l b.	2	2
Phillips, c. f....	2	0	Quest, 2 b.....	2	1
Jackson, 3 b....	4	0	Gallagher, p....	3	0
Total.....	27	6	Total.....	27	7

ANOTHER HOUSE ROBBERY.

Will People Never Learn Wisdom?

Wm. F. Hunter, a one-armed man, had saved $2,700, and instead of putting it where it could not be stolen, left it in a trunk in the care of a man named Larkin, and when it was wanted, behold! it had disappeared. Had Hunter exercised a little common prudence he would have left his money at the *Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh*, where it would have been safe. How many others are doing the same thing and keeping their valuables in old hair trunks?

Gems of Art.

The Ferrotypes made by Bassford, photographer, No. 10½ Sixth street, are the finest pictures of this description we have ever seen. The boy are real gems of art. Bassford is the only photographer in the city using the combination box by which eight pictures are taken at one exposure. At his establishment a specialty is made of Photographic Views, Drawings, Models, and Machinery. Any of our readers wanting Photographs of themselves or their residences will be abundantly pleased at Mr. Bassford's hands.

SPRING STYLE IN HATS.

McCORD & CO.

Are Receiving Daily All the Latest Styles in Hats for Spring wear. No house in the city keeps so great a variety in qualities and prices. Please call and examine. 131 Wood street.

Reduction in Coal.

Best family Lump Coal delivered for 7½ cents a Bushel by SAMUEL C. GRIER & Co., office and yard corner of Grant avenue and Railroad and Rebecca and Ridge streets, Allegheny City.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received by Mr. Max Schaunberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Russia, at New York; steamer Somerset, at Bristol; steamer Helvetia, at Queenstown.

Best Lump Coal 7 1-2 Cents.

SAML. C. GRIER & Co.

Window Shades in all colors, Wide Shade Cloth for Store Shades, Hollands, Table Oil Cloth in wood and marble colors for sale cheap at Ed. Foerster's, No. 164 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W. Sackofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Best Lump Coal

delivered for 7¼ cents, by
SAML. C. GRIER & Co.

W. J. France, "the Grocer," has removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh

J. H. JOHNSTON,

**GREAT WESTER